

Weather

Misty and gloomy today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 45 and the minimum 26.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 57.6 and 28.6.

THE CHINA PRESS

報 陸 大

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SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1919

大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

HELIGOLAND AND KIEL CANAL FORTS TO BE DESTROYED

New Armistice Provides For Dismantling Of Germany's Chief Naval Bases

WILL OPEN CANAL

Free Passage To Be Allowed Merchant Ships Of All Nations

BERLIN COMPLAINS

Terms Of Convention Heard With Indignation By National Assembly

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 18.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). According to the newspapers, the naval clauses of the new military treaty which is going to be imposed on Germany in place of the monthly armistice will be as follows:

1.—The destruction of the fortifications of Heligoland.

2.—The destruction of the fortifications of the Kiel Canal; free passage through this canal for merchant vessels.

3.—The immediate handing over of certain war vessels which have not yet surrendered, notably of several torpedo-destroyers.

4.—The British flag to be hoisted over all the German ships anchored at Scapa Flow, as has already been done with the German submarines interned at Harwich.

German Assembly Indignant
Basle, February 18.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The German National Assembly at Weimar yesterday held only a short session at which Herr Erzberger informed the delegates of the new conditions for the renewal of the armistice signed at Treves. This disclosure was made in the midst of a profound silence, broken only from time to time by exclamations of indignation. Herr Erzberger's remark that President Wilson had approved all the points of the new convention caused a most profound impression.

Although the chief of the German delegation to the armistice negotiations later pointed out that, as the result of his efforts, he had gained that Upper Silesia need not be evacuated and that Marshal Foch had recognized that that was only a simple military measure prejudicial in no way to the thirteenth point enunciated by President Wilson, it did not succeed in destroying the crushing effect of the reading of the conditions imposed on Germany. Lively scenes occurred also when the Assembly was informed of the result of the first steps taken by Germany for the return of German prisoners.

Protest Against Polish Clause
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Weimar, February 17.—While instructing Herr Erzberger to sign the armistice cabled on the 16th, the German Government has issued a statement complaining of its terms, especially those involving the evacuation of important places in favor of the Poles, against whose encroachments "we must be authorized to defend ourselves." Regarding the carrying out of terms which hitherto have not been involved, the statement assumes that Germany will not be obliged to carry out conditions incompatible with the principles laid down by President Wilson.

French From Russia Being Repatriated

Nationals Freed In Exchange For Russians In France Leave Soon For Home

(American Press Wireless)

Paris, February 18.—The Danish steamer Russia will shortly leave Copenhagen for France with French subjects who had been kept in Russia. These had been previously taken to Finland, while Russian subjects were being repatriated in exchange for the French.

TODAY IS ELECTION DAY

Nine Members Of Council To Be Chosen

Today is election day. Voting on candidates for the Municipal Council will start at ten o'clock this morning. Polls will remain open until three o'clock this afternoon and from ten until three tomorrow. Twelve candidates are contesting for the nine seats and qualified voters are to scratch out at least three of the twelve names on the ballot.

The candidates:

Bain, C. M.	.....	British
Barham, W. H.	.....	British
Dollar, J. H.	.....	American
Howard, A.	.....	British
Ibukiyama, T.	.....	Japanese
Lambe, W. P.	.....	British
Macray, H. A. J.	.....	British
McBain, R. S. F.	.....	British
Merriman, W. L.	.....	American
Pearce, E. C.	.....	British
Brooke-Smith, A.	.....	British
White, Ed.	.....	British

The polling places are:

The Revenue Office—7A The Bund.
Hongkong Bank Sub-Agency—9 Broadway.

Messrs. E. F. Mackay and H. G. Simms have been appointed to act as scrutineers and the polling places will be in charge of Mr. E. L. Allen, Superintendent of Revenue, and Mr. F. A. Sampson.

China Peace Conference Becomes Reality At Last

Will Be Formally Opened At Nine This Morning; Mr. Tang Appeals To Viscount Uchida Against 'War Participation' Loan

After months of backing and filling the peace conference which it is hoped will end nearly two years of bickering, sham fighting, disunity and chaos that has amounted almost to anarchy will open this morning at nine o'clock. At the head of the delegation of ten from Peking will be Mr. Chu Chi-chien, at the head of the delegation from Canton Mr. Tang Shao-yi.

It is the second peace conference that has been held in Shanghai since the overthrow of the Manchus. The first was in 1911; it established the republic. The aim of this one is to make the republic something more than a name.

The opening session will be purely formal. The two delegations will assemble at the German Club a few minutes before nine o'clock. At nine o'clock they will be ushered into the meeting hall by the official ushers, and take their seats after the ceremony of bowing thrice to the national flag. After the withdrawal of the ushers the two chief delegates will make formal opening addresses and the meeting will adjourn.

This morning's session and all that will follow will be entirely private. A statement was issued last night calling attention to the fact that attendance at the conference will be limited to those officially connected.

with the Conference. The hope is expressed that there will be no applications for admission from others, as such applications will have to be refused. Regular communiques will be issued on the progress of the conference. At 11 o'clock this morning Mr. Chu Chi-chien will be host at a reception to foreign and Chinese representatives of the press.

Mr. Tang Shao-yi yesterday sent a telegram to Viscount Uchida, Japanese Foreign Minister, expressing the wish that Japan will not carry out the so-called War Participation Loan to the Peking Government. Mr. Tang reminds Viscount Uchida of the promise he gave him that no financial help would be granted Peking until the North and South are united. The complete text of the telegram follows:

"It is reported that the Y.17,000,000 unpaid portion of the War Participation Loan will be handed over to the Peking Government. In view of the imminent opening of the peace conference at Shanghai and bearing in mind the assurance which Your Excellency gave before my departure from Japan that no financial aid would be rendered to the Peking Government till the unification of the North and the South, I hope the report is unfounded. Permit me to add that Your Excellency can evince no better proof of the time-honored friendship of Japan for China than the immediate suspension of further payments on this loan."

Germany Must Pay, Mr. Hoover Declares

Reparation Due For Brutal Depredations In France And Belgium

(American Press Wireless)

Paris, February 16.—Mr. Hoover, the American Minister for Provisioning, who was received on Saturday at the Cercle Volny by M. Clemenceau, delivered a speech in which he denounced the brutality and aggressiveness of the German proceedings in the occupied territories of France.

He said that regardless of international moral and humane laws the Germans had deprived the French population of their cattle and crops and that women and children had to search for food among the cooking fragments thrown away by the Germans. Mr. Hoover does not mean to say that there is no solution for the German people and the enemy shows signs of repentance. But he added that even if the Germans were to shed tears for a thousand years they could not put an end to the miseries they caused in Belgium and Northern France.

The Minister concluded by saying that reparation must be exacted from Germany. First she must be made to hand over the exact amount of cattle she carried away from Northern France and from Belgium. To make the Germans forfeit is not sufficient; children cannot be paid for with money. Mr. Hoover was frequently and warmly applauded.

Brazilian System For Rivers Proposed

Internationalisation Of Waterways Based On Its Principle Before Allied Committee

(American Press Wireless)

Paris, February 16.—In the commission on ports, waterways and railways a draft on the internationalisation of rivers was handed over. It is based upon the system used in Brazil for a long time already. This country established the principle of the equality of ownership of waters. M. Juan Carlos Blanco, Uruguay's delegate, supported the principle of equity by which this country profited in the delimitation of its frontiers with Brazil.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER DEAD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 17.—The death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C., G.C.M.G., M.P., former Premier of Canada, is announced.

For nearly fifty years Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been an active figure in Dominion politics, and for seventeen years leader of the Liberal Party of Canada. He was the first French Canadian to be premier of the Dominion, a post he held for fifteen years, retiring in 1911. He was 78 years old.

Remarkable Group Picture Of Allied Leaders



An exclusive photograph of the leaders of France, England and Italy taken in London, where they had gathered for a conference. The picture was made in the courtyard of the official home of Premier Lloyd George, at 10 Downing Street, London. From left to right: Marshal Foch and Premier Clemenceau, of France; Premier David Lloyd George, of England; Premier Orlando, of Italy, and Baron Sonnino, Italian delegate to the Peace Conference.

SOCIALISTS IN LEAD IN AUSTRIAN ASSEMBLY

Have More Members Than Any Other Party But Lack Majority

(French Wireless)

Basle, February 18.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). It has not yet been possible to announce the definite official result of the elections for the Austrian National Assembly and some of the returns have not yet come in. It is believed in well-informed circles, judging from the results so far known, that the final results will be: 75 Socialists, 63 Christians, 22 German Liberals, 10 Czechs, 1 German Jew, total 162.

HUGH WALLACE NAMED U.S. ENVOY TO FRANCE

Nominated By President From His Ship To Succeed Mr. Sharp

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 18.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). It is announced that Mr. Hugh Wallace has been appointed United States Ambassador in Paris in succession to Mr. Sharp, who has just handed in his resignation.

(American Wireless To Reuter)
Washington, February 18.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—A wireless despatch from President Wilson's ship the George Washington reports his nomination of Hugh E. Wallace of Seattle as ambassador to France succeeding William G. Sharp, who resigned.

(American Press Wireless)

Paris, February 16.—The French press expresses great regret at the news of Mr. Sharp's resignation and pays a tribute to his eminent qualities. The Petit Parisien writes: "The representatives of America among us have always made it a point of being at the same time our country's true friends and the instruments of their own. Mr. Sharp ranks very high in this time of diplomacy. He was in Paris nearly all the time that the war lasted. He was among the Americans who from their sentiments in France deliberately showed that they were against the Central Powers. Mr. Sharp was one of the workers for the understanding which more than ever binds together the French and American democracies."

French Wine Output Increased For 1918

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 17.—The big French wine harvest for 1918 is estimated at over forty-two million hectolitres or about fifteen percent in excess of the previous year's crop.

Wilson Will Take Senate Committee Into His Confidence

Invites Members To Dine With Him So He Can Go Over Each Article

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, February 18.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—President Wilson before sailing from France cabled the following message to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee:

"Last night the committee of the Conference charged with the duty of drafting the constitution for a League of Nations concluded its work. Before leaving for the United States it will be my privilege and duty to read to the plenary session of the Conference the text of the twenty-six articles agreed upon by the committee."

"The committee which drafted these articles was fairly representative of the world. Besides representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, representatives of Belgium, Serbia, China, Greece, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Brazil and Portugal actively participated in the debate and assisted materially in drafting this constitution."

"A special article was passed only after careful examining by the members of the committee. There is good and sufficient reason for the phraseology and substance of each article. I request therefore that I be permitted to go over the articles of the constitution with you personally, before this part of the work is made subject to the action of Congress. With this in view I request that you dine with me at the White House as soon after I arrive in the United States as my engagements permit."

(American Press Wireless)

Paris, February 16.—The deepest interest was taken in the Presidential Party on its departure. The President on returning to the United States will fully acquaint the people with all matters in connection with the League of Nations plan. President Wilson visited the vessel's movies today and rested until church time in the seclusion of his cabin. He then attended divine service. The George Washington and its convoy are steaming steadily homeward through steady rain. The sea is comparatively smooth.

NATIONALISING RAILWAYS OPPOSED BY TSAO JU-LIN

Rest Of Peking Cabinet Favorable To Combining Lines Under One Management

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, February 19.—The Cabinet yesterday sympathetically discussed the proposal to commercialise all the Chinese railways under a single administration. Tiao Ju-lin hotly opposed the idea.

PACIFIC COAST OF U.S. IS CUT OFF BY STORM

Communications Between East And West Cut From Oklahoma North To Canadian Border

(American Wireless To Reuter)

San Francisco, February 18.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Storms stretching fifty miles wide from Oklahoma to the Canadian border are demoralising communications between Western and Eastern United States, practically isolating the Pacific Coast. In certain parts communications were partly resumed Sunday.

China Needs Capital, Says Liang Chi-chiao

Former Minister Emphasises Need Of Money To Develop Resources

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 17.—Mr. Liang Chi-chiao, a former Chinese Minister of Finance, has arrived in London on his way to attend the Peace Conference in Paris.

Interviewed unofficially, he emphasised that China needed much capital in order to develop her resources, railways and waterways. The Chinese prefer a system of co-operation between the Chinese and foreign investor and he suggested a method of private enterprise and direct approach to the Chinese Government. He said that there was every hope of the re-establishment of complete tranquility in China at an early date but the commercial exploitation of the country was safe and profitable even under present conditions in most parts of China. He remarked that at least fifty percent of the revenue in China is at present spent on military matters and if the Peace Conference could secure disarmament the money could be employed more profitably in education and commercial development.

ITALIAN QUEEN IN PARIS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 17.—The Queen of Italy accompanied by Princess Yolanda and Princess Mafalda have arrived in Paris, strictly incognito.

OVER MILLION TROOPS DISCHARGED BY U.S.

Number Demobilised From Army Up To Present Given As 1,501,000

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, February 18.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The total of officers and men discharged from the United States army after demobilisation amounts to 1,174,545. The number already demobilised is put at 1,501,000.

PEACE DELEGATES FEEL HOPELESS IN RUSSIAN DILEMMA

Problem Getting More Complex And Solution Is Further Away

DISCUSS IN VAIN

New Objection Arises To Provision In League Of Nations Draft

RAISED BY BRITAIN

Fearful French Statement Implies Menace To Its Naval Supremacy

(American Press Wireless)

Paris, February 18.—In winding up a three hour conference, the Big Five Powers devoted an hour to Russia. Mr. Winston Churchill submitted a plan dealing with the question which was discussed without decision. The matter will be taken up again on Monday. Complications are making the Russian problem most difficult for the Conference.

The Supreme War Council spent this afternoon discussing the Russian situation, which is rapidly growing more complex and hopeless. Colonel House and General Bliss attended for America and discussion centered on a plan proposed by Mr. Winston Churchill, which, however, did not arouse enthusiasm. The matter is taking on an aspect of pass in the corner.

New Objection To League

The reaction attending the presentation of the League of Nations constitution manifested itself today, this time on the part of the British, and is likely to become a matter for Parliamentary interpellation. It deals with the phrase used by M. Bourgeois in supporting the covenant, when he said in reference to disarmament "that legislation must be such that no State should be capable of prevailing against the will of the League of Nations." The British are unwilling if this sentence contains a threat against their fleet's supremacy, which is insisted on by Great Britain. The question pops up just as the ghost of the freedom of the seas is laid at least for a time, and the delegation fears that unless the point is explained away embarrassment may follow at home. It is doubtful just what the speaker meant, but the words plainly indicate a trend towards the British.

The Reparation Committee worked the entire afternoon discussing matters regarding reparation. The majority of Europeans announce the idea of collecting the entire cost of the war, promising the smaller States priority.

Follow Speeches At Weimar

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 17.—The Peace Conference follows events at Weimar with the closest attention and the French Government regards the speeches made by the new German President and other leading German politicians as ample confirmation of the aggressive attitude of the Germans. M. Pichon, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that they justified the necessity of taking precautions and making clear to the Germans that they are beaten. Germany at present speculates on divisions among the Allies and the Germans will be surprised when the discussions in the Conference about the necessity for making the world safe against German aggression are known.

Servia States Its Claims

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 18.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The Committee of the Peace Conference this afternoon heard the delegation from the kingdom of Servia and Slovenia, which expounded its principal claims in territorial and political matters. In particular it submitted to the Conference a memoir in which are explained the reasons which render it necessary to rectify the frontier between Servia and Bulgaria. The

new frontier demanded forms a line approximate and parallel to the present frontier but the distance between the two lines varies from ten to sixty kilometers at different points.

Servia Would Arbitrate Its Difference With Italy

(American Press Wireless)
Paris, February 16.—According to information gathered by the Petit Parisien, Servia has offered arbitration with Italy on the question of her land frontier to the west of the (word missing) of the Adriatic. Her representatives informed M. Clemenceau and President Wilson of this determination. The paper adds: "It was Tuesday, February 11, that the Servian Government informed the United States' President and the French Prime Minister of its determination. It is unnecessary to point out the importance of this initiative at the time when the world is trying to create a League of Nations which would admit of no other proceedings than arbitration for the solution of conflicts."

Two Chinese Fined On Assault Charge

Painters Found Guilty Of Attack On Manager Of Palermo Cafe

Two Chinese painters charged with assaulting Mr. Charles Maitland, manager of the Palermo cafe, Jukong Road, were fined \$50 and \$10 respectively in the Mixed Court yesterday.

According to the evidence of the complainant the men came to his room above the cafe on the evening of January 12 accompanied by about 20 other persons and after assaulting him dragged him downstairs and into the street. Mrs. Marguerite Ardrieu, proprietress of the Palermo, stated that she was also assaulted by one of the men at the instigation of one of the defendants. The complainant stated that the painters had contracted to do certain work for which they were to be paid \$540. On this \$540 had been paid but as the work had not been satisfactorily done they were told that the balance would be paid when the specifications were fulfilled. The defendants declared that they, not the complainant, had been assaulted when they went to see the latter about a check said to have been dishonored.

ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS IN SIBERIAN RAIL PACT

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, February 19.—The following additional Memorandum in connection with the Siberian and Chinese Eastern Railways is published:

- (1.) Viscount Uchida will forward the amended plan to Viscount Ishii, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, with instructions to present it to the State Department, explaining that it is submitted on the understanding that Mr. Stevens, the American expert, is named as president of the railways.
- (2.) The Inter-Allied Committee shall consist of one representative of China, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Russia and the United States, leaving the question of the Czechoslovaks to be discussed at a later date.
- (3.) Each of the above governments shall select one technical railway expert for membership of the Technical Board.
- (4.) The selection of Mr. Stevens as president shall not prevent his selection as a member of the Technical Board.
- (5.) Japan and the United States at once advise the above associated governments of the agreed plan, including the understanding with reference to the selection of Mr. Stevens and shall request their adherence and cordial co-operation.
- (6.) This plan shall be interpreted as a sincere effort temporarily to operate the Chinese Eastern and Trans-Siberian Railways in the interest of the Russian people with a view to their ultimate return to those possessing interests in them, without impairing their existing rights, and that, in entrusting to Mr. Stevens the technical operations of these lines, it is understood that Japan and the United States are both prepared to give him the authority and support necessary to make his efforts successful.



Smiles from the Mixed Court

A search party operating along the Peking Road the other evening gathered Woo Ching-tung into the net. No weapons of any sort were found on his person but in inventing his clothing C.P.C. 251 came across a very indignant and profusely ruffled-up rooster, bundled away beneath Woo's shirt. There was quite a crowd around and Woo was visibly embarrassed over the incident and stammered a good deal in explaining. Among his incoherencies the C. P. C. caught the statement that Woo was a cook and in view of this suspicious circumstance he was invited to accompany the party to the cellhouse.

Woo told a more composed story in the morning after the case was called. He had picked the chicken up near the Yang Miao in Chapel, he said. It was a poor, forlorn stray chicken and obviously had no home nor any one to look after it or feed it. This pathetic condition worked on Woo's sympathies so he was seized with the warm impulse of adopting the fowl. His sentiments toward the bird were wholly that of a beneficent protector.

Woo's story found corroboration in the fact that no previous proprietor could be found for the chicken by the police and he was dismissed.

The Crafty Policeman

A large pile of granite and other produce of the stone quarry might have been seen or stumbled over a few days ago by pedestrians on Markham Road. A Chinese police officer saw the stuff and it worried him, for he knew that articles of such highly obstructive nature were prohibited to the highways by the regulations of the Municipal code. He looked carefully around but could find no one to blame for the violation. Then he sat down on the pile for a time. Still no candidate for arrest appeared. So the officer resorted to stratagem. Commandeering a suitable vehicle he carried the most valuable specimens of the stone ostentatiously off to the Gordon Road police station. And sure enough, in brief time, there came Tsung Ah-li, contractor in stone, to claim his property and be haled into the Mixed Court to pay a fine.

What Would You?

Because Woo Ah-san is mafuo for a private family his carriage bears no public license. A Chinese policeman noted this absence and the fact that Woo was trying to induce a pedestrian to become his fare simultaneously. In court Woo admitted that he was hired to pilot the pony only for his master. But, he submitted, his master and family had gone out of town and forgotten to leave him enough funds to cover his expenses. The court raised his expense account \$5.

PAY BY CHECK

Paying by check is a simple, easy method of keeping track of every expenditure made from day to day.

The cancelled checks as returned to you each month by this bank are RECEIPTS, the stubs in your checkbook an accurate ACCOUNT of every dollar spent.

Even months from now you can go back to your checkbook and know at a glance to whom and for what you've paid out money.

If you pay cash there's always a chance of losing the money—in which case it's a dead loss. If you lose a check it's a worthless to the finder—or to make doubly sure you can easily order payment on it stopped.

Adopt the pay-by-check system in meeting personal and household bills. Saves time, trouble, worry and money for you.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
15, NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

REFITTING P. AND O. SHIPS FOR DEPORTED GERMANS

British Naval Engineer Arrives In Shanghai To Supervise Work

A construction engineer of the British navy has arrived from Hongkong and yesterday started planning for the refitting of the P. and O. liners Nore and Novara. Work on the Nore, under the direction of the naval officer, will start in a few days. But little work is necessary on the Nore as the liner has been carrying troops on the Atlantic. Until complete plans are available showing the accommodations available on the two steamers, names of enemy subjects to go on the liners the first week in March will not be announced.

All children will probably be sent on the Nore and Novara. There are 383 children in Shanghai alone. Female adults number 404 and adult males total 672. Of the 1,450 enemy subjects, 1,144 are in the Settlement, 53 in the internment camp at Nantao and the remainder in the French Concession, Chapel and Pootung.

A Blue Funnel liner, the Pyrrhus, is detained here and British soldiers who came on the Pyrrhus with Chinese coolies have been sent to Hongkong on a local steamer.

Whether or not the Blue Funnel steamer has been officially commandeered, could not be ascertained yesterday. Unconfirmed reports were current that the Pyrrhus was to leave with unmarried males and enemy subjects now interned in Nantao.

In accordance with a revision in the Municipality's enemy permit conditions, women of German or Austro-Hungarian nationality will be required to present themselves in person three times a week to have their permits checked by the police, commencing next Monday. The regulation applies to all women who are enemy subjects over 16 years of age, who are to report on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays between the hours of 9 a.m. and 3 p.m.

There is no change in the regulations regarding male enemy subjects who must report daily.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal staff are announced in the Municipal Gazette, as taken from the order books for the week ending February 15:

Police Force.—H. S. Kim is appointed Interpreter on probation from February 15.

The service of Probationary Warder J. Kraus terminated on February 13.

The following are promoted to 2nd Class Sergeants from February 15:

- G. H. Hall.
- A. O'Dwyer.
- H. Schmitt.
- H. J. Jefferson.
- J. J. Kilkenny.
- F. A. Treacher.
- N. White.
- J. Knight.
- W. J. MacDermott.

Health Department.—Miss M. G. Newbery, Housekeeper, Victoria Nursing Home, is permitted to terminate her service on February 28, the date of expiry of her agreement.

The service of Miss D. A. Swindell, candidate for an appointment as Probationer Nurse, will terminate on February 28.

Miss B. R. Satter is engaged as a candidate for an appointment as Probationer Nurse, on six months' trial from March 1.

Miss G. M. Smith is appointed temporarily as Housekeeper, Victoria Nursing Home, from February 22.

The service of Probationer Nurse Koto Saito terminated on January 31.

The appointment of Nurse Koto Kishiro is confirmed from November 1, 1918, under an agreement terminable at three months' notice.

Secretariat.—Mr. W. E. Leveson, at present on war service, was permitted to terminate his service as Secretary to the Council on February 6.

Local Man Returns From War Service Shot Through Heart

Lieut. Charles Mills Will Rejoin Police Force After Fighting In France

Shot through the lining of his heart by a German machine gunner, Lieut. Charles Mills, 4th Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, who returns to Shanghai to rejoin the Municipal Police as sub-inspector, arrived on the Tenyo Maru last night showing no ill effects of his wound.

Lieut. Mills has had an unusual war record, obtaining his commission after enlisting in the British army as a private and sustaining a wound that ordinarily would prove fatal.

He left here in 1915, going home on leave. He enlisted in the 4th Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, a few days after his arrival in England, was sent to an officers' training camp and late in 1915 was commissioned a second lieutenant. He then went to France with the 4th Battalion snipers and was wounded at the Battle of the Somme, July 21, 1916.

Lieut. Mills sustained his wound in the height of the fighting at High Wood. While his company was advancing, he sought protection in a shell hole and, was hit by a machine-gun bullet that penetrated his left breast, went through the lining of his heart and lodged in his back.

For months after the bullet was removed army doctors believed he would die. After nearly a year in hospitals in France and England the Shanghai man improved and in February, 1918, he was discharged and assigned to reserve duty in Ayreshire.

Lieut. Mills was later invalided from the army and wrote to the Shanghai Municipal Council, resigning from his position, with the police department here. In August of 1918, however, he had sufficiently recovered to pass an examination which would allow him to return to active service. Upon receiving a certificate from British army doctors that he was fit for service with the local police department, Lieut. Mills requested reinstatement and he returns here as sub-inspector. Mrs. Mills accompanied her husband. Lieut. Mills is well known here as a crack shot and expert cyclist.

TENYO, DELAYED BY FOG, BRINGS MANY PEOPLE

T. K. K. Liner Has Big List Of Passengers For Shanghai; Sails Immediately

After lying less than 30 miles from Woosung for over 48 hours, the T.K.K. liner Tenyo Maru arrived at her anchorage yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock and the tender, with passengers and baggage, reached the Customs Jetty at six o'clock. The heavy fog was responsible for the liner's delay. The Tenyo was scheduled to arrive at Woosung at daylight Tuesday morning but a wire-

Our store will close at 1 o'clock on Saturday, February 22nd.

George Washington's Birthday

Get your candy on Friday.

Sullivan's Fine Candies
No. 11 Nanking Road

less to the local agents brought news that fog had delayed the ship until three o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The tender Alexandra left Shanghai at one o'clock Tuesday afternoon and waited at Woosung until yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock before sighting the Tenyo Maru.

The outgoing tender left here last night at 6:30 o'clock, the Tenyo sailing from Woosung for Japan ports and San Francisco three hours later.

Among the passengers for Shanghai were Mr. V. S. McClatchy, director of the Associated Press, accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Harold C. Norman, Mr. and Mrs. L. Everett and two children; Mr. H. Gensburger, Mr. C. B. Greene, Mrs. E. M. G. Greenwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kay and Miss H. H. Kay, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Lyman, Mr. E. L. Munoz, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Mauchan, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Mills, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. W. MacDonald, Mrs. M. J. Martin, Mrs. M. J. Price, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Poorbaugh, Messrs. J. C. Parkin, F. W. Plummer and A. L. Rae, Mr. and Mrs. M. Sennet, Mr. and Mrs. A. I. D. Stewart, Miss K. B. Terry, Mrs. A. J. E. Watson and Mr. H. Wakeham.

American Red Cross

Following is the report of the treasurer of the American Red Cross, Shanghai Chapter, for the month of January:

Receipts	
Balance brought forward	M. \$20,686.94
January 1	
Regular Monthly Subscriptions	2,111.07
Special Donations	866.48
For Xmas Roll Call (to be paid C. C.)	146.00
For Naval Relief Work	500.00
Loan from Central Committee	10,000.00
For Materials Sold to R.W.W.A.	540.21
	\$34,856.70

Disbursements	
Material for Warm Garments, etc.	\$14,472.48
Material for Czechoslovaks	5,806.90
Labor, Cutting, Making and Packing Garments, etc.	2,626.71
Light, Heating, Boys, Shroffs and Coolies	935.93
Wages, etc.	
To Central Committee	156.80
Account Xmas Roll Call	225.61
For Junior Work	270.00
For Home Service Work	
	\$24,384.44
Balance in hand Jan. 31	\$10,362.26

Joseph J. Keegan, Treasurer.

Obituary

Baron Fukushima
Reuter's Service
Tokio, February 18.—The death is announced of General Baron Fukushima, formerly Governor-General of Kwantung.

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PEKING NEWSPAPER MEN ORGANISE PRESS CLUB

International Body Formed By
Representatives Of Foreigners
And Chinese

(From Our Own Correspondent)
Peking, February 15.—This evening there was founded in Peking the first International Press Club in China. A movement for such a club has been afoot for some time, and several preliminary tea parties, dinners, informal meetings of prospective members, and so forth have been held, resulting in a general meeting on the 25th January at which a constitution was formally adopted, and in the first annual general meeting held this evening, at which officers were elected.

There were present at the meeting 61 persons connected with newspapers, including proprietors, editors, correspondents and other ranks. The meeting was international in character, there being Chinese, Japanese and British present. French representatives were unable to be present, and the only American correspondent stationed in Peking happens to be absent, but it is not doubted he will throw in his lot with the club on his return.

The only business transacted at the meeting was the election of officers, and in this list the international character of the club is seen at once. The chairman elected was Mr. Wang Li-yuan, who has for many years been connected with the press in Peking. The Vice-Chairman is Mr. B. Lenox Simpson ("Putnam Weale"); the Secretary, Mr. Sze Chiang-ming; and the Treasurer, Mr. Kang Shih-toh. The Committee consists of Messrs. Watanabe (Shun Tien Shih Pao), Wearne (Reuter), Nachbaur (Le Journal de Pekin), H. K. Tong, (Millard's Review), M. T. Z. Tyau, (Peking Leader), Sun Kyi-i and Yu Tsch-sen.

The club is a non-party organization, and amongst its aims and objects are, "To facilitate intercourse between Chinese and foreign

journalists, news agencies, special correspondents, newspaper proprietors and editors in Peking, thereby stimulating international friendship"; "to provide a headquarters so that members may exchange news and opinions and thus obviate misunderstandings"; and "to provide reading-rooms and a meeting place in which influential newspapers, journals and interesting books will be placed for the use of members." In addition to these more or less social aims, the Club seeks to provide "a general office in charge of all important business concerning the whole body of newspaper proprietors and journalists in Peking whenever occasions for joint action arise."

A good beginning has already been made. Excellent premises have been secured for the club, conveniently situated, quite near Reuter's Agency, and the sixty-one persons present at today's meeting are all pledged to membership. There is a large number of members of the Peking newspaper world at present in Nanking and Shanghai, and it is known that when these return they will most of them become members. The expectation is that the club will start with a membership of about a hundred.

Y.M.C.A. Auto School Open To Enrolment

Enrolment for the courses of instruction offered by the Y.M.C.A. Automobile School can be made now at the Y.M.C.A., it is announced. The course can be completed in one month, it is stated, including class instruction in driving, lubrication, care of tires, batteries, cleaning engine and body. A charge of \$50 is made for the course and the school offers to refund 50 percent of the fee in the event of the learner not being able to obtain a license at the end of the month, or 20 hours of private lessons.

The school has at its disposal at present one six-cylinder car, one Ford, and a complete set of tools for minor repairs. The lessons will be conducted under the tutelage of a foreign instructor and a Chinese assistant.

AMERICANS IN INTERIOR ARE PUT TO ANNOYANCE

Consular Advertisement On Need
Of Certificate Not Out Till
After Order Is Applied

China Press Correspondence
Wush, February 18.—The Chinese mastery of ineptitude grows apace and by yesterday had attained such proportions as to enable it to overcome even such foreign abilities as are usually the controlling element in the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. An American woman visiting in Soochow wished to return home, and at the ticket window there was refused a ticket; orders had been received from the provincial government to the effect that all Europeans and Americans wishing to travel must first provide themselves with a certificate of identification, including photograph, to be issued by their own Consuls. The ticket-seller was perfectly polite, though firm; he even suggested that she should return to Wush by launch, seeing that the railway was closed to her—which perhaps is symptomatic of blockades in China, where all the avenues are never closed at once.

A telegram to Wush, and a trip to Soochow with her passport, accompanied by her husband, would have been ineffective also, as passports are not accepted either. There was one form and one form only, of certificate that could be accepted. No matter that the intended orders had not been advertised in any papers; "orders is orders," and people away from home, and in the interior where there is neither Consul nor photographer, must stay there until orders cease to be so any longer.

The husband, on his way to Fochow, met on the train a St. John's University professor returning from Nanking; but for a chance meeting in the Nanking station with the Traffic Inspector he probably would have failed in a duty that to him seemed imperative—that of being at Jessfield today for the opening of the

new term—for both ticket-seller and station master refused to let him have a ticket. Finally one was given, with the encouraging assurance that a wire would be sent to the station in Shanghai, and if on arrival there he failed to meet any requirements that might be exacted of him, he "would be in hot water." In Soochow, the Southern Presbyterian Mission was just closing a Conference and all the out-of-town members who wished to return home, including several school teachers whose schools are opening today and so were absolutely required to be at home, were refused permission to travel. On the whole it would seem that nothing could have been much more successfully bungled than this was.

Perhaps, however, all the ineptitude was not Chinese; last week the British Consul advertised a warning to his people that this rule was to go into effect, and the Britishers have had time to secure their certificates. Where was the American Consul? His advertisement appears today, after the orders have been in effect a day and a half. Americans in Shanghai who wish to leave may easily secure their certificates; what about those who cannot get to Shanghai to get them, and who, like those caught yesterday, have duties that compel their traveling? Was the Consul surprised also?

Friction Occurs Again In Kiangwan Inquiry

Another deadlock was threatened in the Kiangwan inquiry when the Naval Court at the Admiralty House yesterday ruled that the counter-claim of the Hupeh Government against the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., would be considered by the Court. Mr. R. N. Macleod, representing the company, intimated that his clients would not appear at the next hearing, which is set for Monday. He stated that his clients appeared on the condition that the Hupeh Government would withdraw its counter-claim when his clients withdrew their claim.

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PRETTY FANNY'S WAY

The Women Novelists. By R. Brimley Johnson. Collins, London.

What is the feminine note in literature, and is there any province in fiction in which women alone excel? The truest answer is probably expressed in the words of Madame de Staël when endeavoring to interview Napoleon in his bath: "Le genre ne connaît pas de sexe." High imagination overleaps the difference of sex as easily as it transcends the limitations of age and country. There is as little to show that the author of "Wuthering Heights" dealt with a woman as that the author of "Clarissa Harlowe" was a man. Charlotte Brontë does not reveal a woman's soul in anguish with more intensity than Euripides; whilst even that most inspired of maiden aunts, Jane Austen, in her conspicuously feminine preoccupation with the minutiae of behavior and manners is no more than the rival of Henry James. No; neither in literature nor in politics is there any justification for a Woman's Party. Nevertheless, there is a good deal to be said for the conclusions at which Mr. Brimley Johnson has arrived after a critical survey of the woman novelists from 1752 to 1880. There is a quality, or combination of qualities, which most people agree to describe as feminine; there are feminine interests, and there are writers (though not all of them are women) who have endeavored to mirror the world through feminine eyes. Something of a common

standpoint seems to be maintained by the majority of the novelists who have come together in Mr. Brimley Johnson's book. "Woman," he tells us, "is a moral realist, and her realism is not inspired by any ideal of art, but by sympathy with art. Jane Austen and Mary Mitford were compared condescendingly with Dutch painters. George Eliot claims the parallel with pride. . . . If the romance of high life has no place in these pictures, neither has the romance of crime, adventure or squalid destitution. They hold up the mirror to mediocrity. They present the parish."

A generalisation which rejects the Brontës, and would cause such arch-priestesses of romance and high life as Mrs. Radcliffe and Ouida to writhe in their graves, must necessarily be received with caution. Nevertheless, George Eliot's eloquent tribute to the Dutch painters in "Adam Bede" and the well-known advice of Jane Austen to a niece contemplating a literary career—"Three or four families in a country village is the very thing to work on"—strongly support Mr. Brimley Johnson's theory. "Women novelists, on the whole, it may be admitted, have inclined to be parochial and pragmatic, to be more concerned with manners than with movements, and to have produced their happiest effects more from observation of actual experience than from the exercise of pure imagination. Their art is less disturbed by the impulses of curiosity or rebellion; their criticism of life is practical

rather than philosophic. So much may be granted of the normal women; and Fanny Burney, Mrs. Inchbald, Jane Austen, Maria Edgeworth, Hannah More, Miss Ferrier, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Gaskell, and George Eliot were normal in everything except their gifts. The exceptions, of course, are the Brontës, those star-like souls whose literary genius followed no tradition and left no successors. It is possibly owing to their refusal to conform to any common classification that the chapter devoted to the Brontës is the weakest in Mr. Brimley Johnson's book. Criticism on these sisters has a bad history behind it, from the article on "Jane Eyre" in the "Quarterly" (on "The Green-eyed Heroines") to the review by the ineffectual Lockhart condemning the "repulsive vulgarity" of "Wuthering Heights." Mr. Brimley Johnson follows these backward steps perhaps more closely than he realises when he describes the iron-souled heroines Jane Eyre, Shirley, and Lucy Snow as "doormats," and observes that the characterization of Charlotte Brontë is "disturbed by a somewhat morbid analysis of unusual passion."

On the fine art of Jane Austen Mr. Brimley Johnson has much that is sympathetic and illuminating to tell us; and a special chapter is devoted to the less known novels "Lady Susan" and "The Watsons." That Miss Austen was a great admirer of the author of "Cecilia" readers of "Northanger Abbey" do not need to be reminded. Many people, however, will learn for the first time that a large number of the plots and characters of Jane Austen were suggested by the novels of Fanny Burney; that when Mary Bennet, who was "a great reader and made extracts," improved the occasion of her sister Lydia's elopement, her apophthegm on the fragility of a woman's reputation is borrowed from a letter by Mr. Villars in "Evelina"; whilst the actual title, "Pride and Prejudice," is a quotation from "Cecilia." The affinity between the two writers is markedly feminine; Evelina, the first woman's heroine to fall in love with little or no encouragement, finds a successor in Catherine Moorland, whose girlish admiration for the delightful Tilney, is the cause, and not the consequence, of his affection for her.

The prompt, amazing and well-merited success of Fanny Burney fosters the illusion that an age which instantly acclaimed "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" and "Evelina" was a better judge of literature than the readers of "Raymond" or "Sonia." But the inability of Jane Austen to run into more than a very few editions in her lifetime and the total failure of Emily Brontë is a reassurance that the public is at least no duller than it was. In some aspects it may even be said to have grown brighter. Madame d'Arlay survived Jane Austen by more than twenty years. She lived into the era of Dickens and Thackeray, and died in the year of the publication of Browning's "Sordello." Yet the world described in "Evelina" seems removed from that described in "Emma" by centuries. Jane Austen's novels are only superficially "old-fashioned"; their placid atmosphere lingers still in many a country rectory; their records of the timeless platitudes and eternal trivialities of normal English life have never grown stale. But the manners in "Evelina" should teach us to think more kindly of the gentlemanly traditions of the despised Victorian age. It is not the ball, the ridotto, the smirking beau, the mercer's shop where male milliners "seemed to understand every part of a woman's dress better than we do ourselves," the late hours and the empty talk of fashionable society that have so conspicuously changed; but the boorishness of Captain Mirvan, the brutal and violent horseplay inflicted on Madame Duval, an elderly

and unprotected foreign lady—the horseplay which convulsed Dr. Johnson and made him clamor for more of "the little Burney's humor"—this underlying savagery gives "Evelina," a curiously musty flavor. Evelina herself, however, is a perpetual fount of youth. The heroine of "Sensibility" with her blushes and tremors, her frizzed and padded head full of powder and black pins, with a great cushion on the top of it, her tight bodice and voluminous hoop, bears little superficial resemblance to our cropped-haired, waistless Joans and Betties, doing men's work in the sensible garment the very mention of which would have made our great-grandmothers swoon. Yet Evelina remains the eternal debutante; her heart-beats at the sight of the exquisite Orville will find an echo in the bosoms of sweet seventeen of every generation, and the novel itself be enjoyed by readers of both sexes long after the bad paper of our "good sellers" has happily crumbled into dust.

TRANSFORMATION

The Rough Road. By W. J. Locke.

The Bodley Head, London.
It is natural, surely, that Mr. Locke, when he takes to writing a war novel, should retain the delicately fantastic methods of his earlier authorship. This being so, it is perhaps ungracious to observe that, in the first place, the love-interest plays a part which severely strains our power of belief. It cannot often happen that an English soldier forsakes his post in order to recover a buried treasure, the inheritance of a French girl whom he admires. Secondly, we must decline to believe in the early history of "Doggie" Trevor, Mr. Locke's hero. We have seen boys brought up in the most unboy-like surroundings (through a father's, more often than a mother's, whim), but education has ever in our experience been powerless to crush out the essential spirit of boyhood. A young man, in easy circumstances, and his own master, who at twenty-five has not so much as learned to ride, must be either physically or mentally defective; whereas Doggie under military training develops intelligence much above the average and a physique which carries him triumphantly through all the hardships of modern warfare. Edwin Drood becoming Datchery in the romance which has suggested a name for the Cathedral town was in comparison a mild affair. As a minor point, we question whether even War Office jobbery could have procured a commission for anyone so obviously incompetent as poor Doggie. But, having made these criticisms, we have only praise for the author's artistic handling of his theme. Doggie's regeneration is worked out through voluntary enlistment in the ranks; and the experiences, humorous or terrible, which widen his spiritual horizon seem to us very real.

His allegiance is contested by two girls of French and English origin respectively. Both are delightfully sketched, but in both we are shown the ennobling influence of the war on hearts fundamentally honest and good, but entangled in a mesh of soul-destroying conventions.

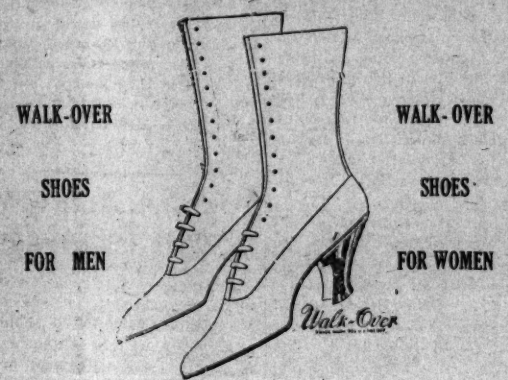
COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

Commercial Arbitration and the Law. By Julius Henry Cohen. New York and London: D. Appleton and Co. \$3 (gold).
Something more than three hundred years ago a British court of common law, the law we adopted for our own, gave an opinion that disputants could not irrevocably bind themselves to submit their disputes to arbitration. Surely that is an unreasonable position to be taken by a Judge under that law which is said to be the perfection of human reason. It is not

the law of other commercial nations, and it is no longer British law, the ruling of Coke in 1609 having been whittled away by degrees down to the disappearing point in 1892. But it is still our law, and defeats the purpose of some of our leading bodies of business men, especially the Chamber of Commerce of this State and city. In the effort to promote the peaceful and friendly settlement of differences of business opinion the Chamber appointed Mr. Cohen its counsel, and he has produced a book which is essentially a brief, but with differences. No professional man will complain that the book lacks professional learning and faithfulness to legal forms. On the contrary, it is profound in its discussion of the reasons of this ancient error, but the profundity is not of the deadly dull sort. On the contrary again, the book is written brightly, something in the manner of a French Judge reconstituting a crime in order to discover the villain. The business man who is interested in the subject will make no complaint of the manner in which this ancient error is traced to its lair, and pilloried for correction.

Coke's declaration that a man might revoke his contract to submit to arbitration was made in a case in which a man was held to arbitration for another reason. Coke's opinion was not a decision, but a dictum. How came it to be expressed? Judges were paid by fees in those days, and courts were jealous of being ousted from their jurisdiction and their fees. There are always reasons for what it is desired to do. The courts were as jealous of the liberty of the individual as of their fees, and they would not allow disputants to sign away their right, and the courts' jurisdiction to have all disputes settled by law. The modern notion is that it is equally a disputant's right to agree with his adversary or to choose his tribunal, and that such agreement is not an ouster of the courts. Distinctions are drawn between agreement to arbitrate and contracts that under no conditions shall the cases come into court. British courts now even hold that an agreement to arbitrate "in the usual manner" means in the manner customary with merchants, and not in the manner provided by statutes. If such is not our law, it follows that our laws are different from those of other countries. That is obnoxious in these days of closer international relations and enlargement of international trade. It is an impediment to trade if an American can evade his agreement to arbitrate and yet hold his adversary to his. The London Court of Arbitration has officially called attention to this anomaly, anachronism, and injustice, as embodied in the recent decision of our Judge Hough. Mr. Cohen appeals to the Judges to remedy their own error, rather than to allow it to be remedied by statute, and thus increase the grievance some feel against the courts for persistence in error on the ground that they must stand by their precedents if there is to be certainty or stability in the law. The suggestion is as sound as the state of the law an arbitration agreements is unsound. Mr. Cohen has made a great contribution to the removal of this reproach from both our law and our Judges.

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WEATHER MAN FOOLED BY PAPER HUNT CLUB

Cross-Country Riders Accomplish
Third Hunt Of Season By
Mid-Week Arrangement

The paper hunters stole a march on the weather man, who has been doing the nemesis stunt ever since December 7, by staging a midweek chase, the hunt being the third for the Paper Hunt Club this season. The riders found the going rather heavy in places but report an enjoyable time on the whole and hope that the season's run of bad luck has at last been broken.

The hunt started yesterday at Old Handicap Bridge and the finish was at Dallas' Grave, the trail being laid by Mr. H. G. Robinson. The card follows:

- 1.—Mr. H. E. Morris on Catfield.
- 2.—Mr. G. Grayrigg on Rob Roy.
- 3.—Mr. S. Matsumoto on Ye Il-lusionist.
- 4.—Mr. E. B. Rose on Lima.
- 5.—Mr. J. A. Hayes on Settlement.
- 6.—(H. W.) Mr. H. D. Rodger on Ironside.

The Hunt Handicap is scheduled for next Saturday.

Shanghai Rifle Association

The February monthly cup competition of the Shanghai Rifle Association was held Tuesday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock, the competition having been postponed on account of the fog. About forty competed, the range being 500 yards. Bisley, one sighting and ten scoring shots. It is hoped that with the advent of warmer weather interest in shooting will be keener. Following are the scores:

"A" Class	
O. L. Albert	43 (a)
2-45555343=43	
F. W. Snape	43
2-45555344=43	
G. H. Wilder	43
2-45544534=43	
T. C. Britton	42
A. M. Collaco	40
N. C. Brodie	39
W. T. Rose	37
W. J. Terrill	36
F. E. Hodges	31
"B" Class	
C. Matsuno	40 (b)
D. McAlister	39
H. W. Lambert	37
H. Lane	37
H. P. Cranfield	35
Y. Tamura	34
C. Reeves	34
F. Bonichi	31
R. F. Wilner	30
K. Nomura	21
J. Pereira	15
K. Tsunoda	15
Y. Kawasumi	12
D. H. de Farrant	2
K. Fukuchi	2
"C" Class	
Geo. Dunlop	44 (c)
A. F. Gomes	32
Y. Hori	32
G. V. Jensen	31
H. Bone	30
"D" Class	
K. Yamanaka	40 (c)
C. P. Grant	39
R. I. Ito	32
Y. S. Fong	32
T. W. Mitchell	26
E. F. Fastling	26
K. Nakashima	26
K. D. Chen	23
(a) 4th leg on cup, cup won outright.	
(b) 1st leg on cup, and winner of spoon.	
(c) 2nd leg on cup and winners of spoon.	

Peking Press Honors Dr. Walter Williams

The members of the Chinese United Press Association of Peking on the afternoon of February 15 gave a reception in the Central Park in honor of Dr. Walter Williams, Dean of the Missouri School of Journalism and President of the International Press Congress, who passed through Shanghai a few days ago. Dr. Williams, who will edit the new magazine "Trans-Pacific" to be published in Japan, delivered an address to the Chinese journalists on the subject of modern journalism which proved highly interesting and instructive.

The speech of Dr. Williams before the Chinese Press Association of Shanghai has been translated into Chinese and printed in the Peking vernacular papers with favorable comments.

Merchant Marine Changes

The following changes in the Merchant Marine service took place during the week:

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company—Second officer of the Haean, Mr. P. H. van Meter, promoted to first officer of the Feiching; second officer of the Taisun, Mr. J. P. Johnson, transferred to the Hainan; second officer of the Hainan, Mr. W. J. Rawlinson, to the Taisun; Mr. A. E. Albers, appointed second officer of the Haean.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company—From sick leave, Mr. J. B. Crament, to chief engineer of the Esang; chief engineer of the Esang, Mr. E. Aiken, returning to Hongkong; supernumerary chief engineer of the Wosang, Mr. W. B. P. Crawford, to second engineer of the Wingsang; second engineer of the Wingsang, Mr. J. Stalker, to acting chief engineer; chief engineer of the Wingsang, Mr. A. L. Miller, on sick leave.

News Brevities

Mr. W. E. Leveson, who left Shanghai for war service, has resigned his post as secretary to the Municipal Council, effective from February 6, according to an announcement in this week's Municipal Gazette.

The Municipal Normal School will reopen for the second term of the second year at 5 p.m. March 2, at the Public School for Chinese, Elgin and Cunningham Roads.

One case of cerebrospinal fever among the foreign population of the Settlement is announced in the Health Officer's report for the week ending last Sunday.

The resignation of Lieut. S. B. Neill, of the S.V.C. Artillery, has been forwarded by the Commandant and accepted by the Council, according to announcement in the Municipal Gazette. Upon recommendation of the Commandant his transfer to the Reserve of Officers has been approved.

As a supplement to its issue of February 17, the Peking and Tientsin Times published a blacklist of over 300 names of dispensaries and individuals in various localities where morphia or other narcotics have actually been sold during the six or seven weeks prior to publication. The great majority of the names are Japanese. The Times states editorially that Japanese authorities have taken steps to suppress the drug traffic in Tientsin and Tongshan.

The French Municipal election, when seven residents of the French Concession will be chosen for the Municipal Council, will be held on Tuesday, March 4. Polling places, at the French Consulate-General and City Hall, will be open from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m.

The Frawley Company left Calcutta February 8 for Singapore where the troupe will play for three weeks. The Company will then go to Manila for a month, later going to Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Empress of Russia, now on her way to Tsingtau with 3,000 coolies of Chinese Labor Battalions, brought 108 first-class passengers to Hongkong from Liverpool.

According to the Chinese press, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has mailed the documents in connection with the request for the return of the Shanghai Mixed Court to Chinese jurisdiction to Paris in preparation for bringing this question up at the peace conference.

On account of the meeting called by British subjects to protest against German cruelties to Allied prisoners of war the tea dansant scheduled to be given by the Country Club Monday will be postponed.

Captain S. H. Hollamby, formerly of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, has been promoted to Major and Acting Lieutenant-Colonel.

Three months' imprisonment with hard labor was the sentence imposed on Lee Ki-lung, a tallyman on the steamer Atreus, yesterday in the British Police Court. The accused was charged with attempting to import 2½ pounds of opium at Holt's Wharf on February 17.

Seamen Walter M. Oates and Henry Lohel of the motor schooner Jean Steedman were ordered in the British Police Court yesterday to forfeit two days' pay for absenting themselves from the vessel.

'Peter Pan' Postponed

Owing to use of the Lyceum Theatre for rehearsal purposes tomorrow, the performance of "Peter Pan" which was to have been given by the Public School girls in aid of local charities has been postponed indefinitely.

The third performance of the Barrie play was given at the Lyceum yesterday afternoon when a good attendance expressed hearty appreciation of the youthful cast's work.

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MAN ACCUSED AS ROBBER HOLDS ARMY COMMISSION

Defendant in Mixed Court
Claims Appointment By
Sun Yat-sen

A colonel's commission in the Southern army and a citation of former commissions held in the Northern forces were offered in evidence yesterday by one of twelve men on trial for armed robbery before American Assessor Tunney and Magistrate Wong in the Mixed Court.

Two robberies are credited to the men, one at 518 Myburgh Road on March 8 of last year and one at 31 Tamsui Road on December 16 last, a policeman being shot in the most recent case.

The particular defendant mentioned is one Poo Tse-ming. According to his statement he arrived here on the 17th of the 9th moon of last year from Tsingtau on his way to Canton, having been appointed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen as a commander in the First Army. He produced a commission to a colonelship purporting to be a document signed by the Southern leader and stated that previous to his resignation he had been a colonel in the 7th Army of the Northern Government. He stated that on arrival here he was given the sum of \$2,000 by the Southern military authorities and subsequently was advised by Sun Yat-sen not to proceed to Canton owing to the probability of peace. Mr. J. B. Davies, for the defense, produced a letter from Wu Ting-fang corroborating the payment of the \$2,000 to Poo.

The case was concluded yesterday, judgment being reserved.

Ladies' Society Hears Pleasing Program

Members of the Union Church Ladies' Society enjoyed a very pleasing program yesterday afternoon when a musical was given in the church lecture room.

The program, which was in charge of Mrs. Osborne, included songs by Miss Jarvis and Mr. Browne, a violin solo by Miss Mabel Jansen, accompanied by Miss Ellen Jansen, a trio for flute, piano and violin, played by Dr. N. H. Bolton and the Misses Jansen, and two piano solos by Mrs. Malpas.

Tea was served by a committee of ladies of the Society.

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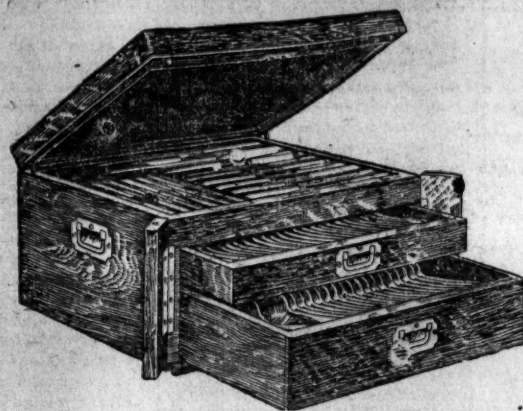
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WEATHER

Gloomy, misty weather with moderate
northeast winds.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 20, 1919

Mr. Liang Chi-chiao's Advice

CHINESE and foreigners will
heartily endorse the views ex-
pressed by Mr. Liang Chi-chiao, a
former Chinese Minister of Finance,
in the course of an interview in
London on his way to the Peace Con-
ference in Paris. Mr. Liang Chi-chiao
is regarded as the most scholarly
Chinese living today and has been an
eye-witness of and participant in
many critical phases of recent Chinese
history. His views, therefore,
will carry weight.

Mr. Liang Chi-chiao lays stress on
some facts which we have been
emphasizing in the last few days re-
garding China's most pressing need.
Mr. Liang pays little heed to the
political squabble in China but points
to the imperative need that she has
for capital in order to develop her re-
sources, railways and waterways.
Reference is made in the cable to a
suggested method of private enter-
prise and direct approach to the
Chinese Government. Whatever the
method suggested, the principle re-
mains unaltered—the principle of
the need of developing the present
idle resources of this rich country,
which to a very large extent will
solve the Sino-Japanese problem.

Mr. Liang states that at least fifty
percent of the revenue in China is
at present frittered away on military
matters, and if the Peace Conference
could secure disarmament the money
could be employed more profitably in
education and commercial develop-
ment. It would go further than that
—it would direct the energies of vast
numbers of China's populace, who
are either actual or potential bandits
and pirates, along different channels,
and, moreover, eliminate the Japan-
ese menace by supplying to Japan
the vital commodities of which she is
in such dire need.

Mr. Liang is probably sinning on
the side of underestimation when he
remarks that at least fifty percent
of the revenue of the country is
squandered on military expenditure.
The percentage may be much higher
than the figure mentioned. At all
events, it is neither to the interests
of the Chinese people nor the foreign
Powers to have an indefinite con-
tinuance of such expenditure, which
is not merely wasteful but also is
soul-killing and body-destroying.
The problem of how to stop this is
clearly up to the Peace Conference.
It would avail nothing if the League
of Nations save China from being
the pawn of an alien state and yet
allow her to remain a pawn to the
enemy within the gates, that is, the
Chinese Military Party.

Mr. Stephen's Achievement

A WORD of thanks and apprecia-
tion of the work done by Mr.
A. G. Stephen, in his capacity as
Liquidator of the Deutsch-Asiatische
Bank, is timely on the eve of the
reparation of enemy subjects in
China. Mr. Stephen is getting things
done. The two important German
sites on the Bund, the former homes
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank and
the Club Concordia, are about to
pass into other ownership.

The community cannot but be
pleased at the despatch with which
the head of the Hongkong and
Shanghai Banking Corporation has
performed the task entrusted to
him. Up to the eleventh hour, heroic
efforts were made in Peking by the
Germans to retrieve their business
prestige to "save face," in China.
But their trade out here, for a long
time to come, will be a mere memory.

Japan's Lost Opportunity

The Japan Chronicle of February
13 writes: Now that the slump has
arrived Japan has leisure to think
over the lost opportunities of the
war. To those Japanese—and they
must be many—who desire to see
their country honored and respected
rather than envied and feared, the
retrospect cannot be a very pleasing
one. The opportunity that offered
was unique, and it has been wasted
both nationally and individually.
Alone among the belligerents Japan
enjoyed all the advantages with none
of the risks of a war which was es-
sentially economic. Strategically she
was in a moment, placed in the
position to which she had aspired—
that of guardian of the peace of
the Far East. With competition in
manufacture removed, she could
have continued the making of money
with the establishment of a high
commercial reputation. With a
clear political field she could have
shown the world an example of dis-
interested dealing without the fear
of any voracious Power taking ad-
vantage of her. Her failure on the
political side we need not dwell upon
now.

The regularity with which the
Times and the Pall Mall Gazette in-
form an indifferent world that
Japan has never broken a treaty and
has performed invaluable services
during the war is merely the indica-
tion of an official consciousness that
Japan's reputation has not been en-
hanced in the hands of Marquis
Okuma and Count Terauchi. The
anxiety of Baron Makino that he,
rather than Mr. Wellington Koo,
should tell the Peace Conference the
story of Japan's relations with China
during the war can be very easily
understood; that Mr. Obata should
endeavor to suppress the recital is
even easier to comprehend. As
regards Tsingtau and the Pacific Is-
lands, how little Japan would have
lost had she clearly and unmistak-
ably from the beginning both pro-
claimed and proved that she sought
no aggrandisement from either. The
course chosen has instead, wounded
the amour propre of the whole na-
tion by creating the feeling that
Japan has been snubbed at the
Peace Conference. Baron Makino's
facile alacrity in accepting the
inevitable hardly softens the dis-
appointment.

These matters give cause for
popular criticism of Japan's diplo-
matic unsuccess, though the unsuccess
is not attributable to those
supine and ascidian characteristics
ascribed to the Japanese Foreign
Office by demagogues. But what
concerns us at the present moment
is not Japan's reputation in the
chancelleries of Europe. The oc-
casion is rather one for considering
her place in the commercial world.
When the interference of war in the
economic life of the West created a
new demand for Japanese goods,
there was an opportunity to set up
machinery and to train workmen,
the cost of which alone had in
many industries prevented Japan
from competing with the established
industries of the West. In the past
it has often happened that a Japan-
ese manufacturer, owing to lack of
skill on the part of his operatives,
was faced with the unpleasant alter-
natives either of losing heavily on
an order, and perhaps making no
profit on the next, or else making
a profit but enraging his customer
by the delivery of inferior goods. In
war time prices were so high that
a good profit was certain, and on
the margin the cost of training men
and women into a good technique
could have been accomplished. In
very few cases has such a course
been followed. The demand for
goods has been so great that ship-
ments would be accepted though
only a fraction of the consignment
was of any use, but Japan, whose
name was sufficiently bad already,
is now a byword all over the world
for dishonest work.

Curiously enough, the foreign
middleman has been among the
greatest losers in this degradation
of Japan's reputation. While Japan-
ese manufacturers were anxious to
sell, they did not know to whom to
sell other than the old-established
export houses. But a swarm of
foreign buyers soon appeared. These
buyers were in many cases un-
scrupulous as the manufacturers.
They necessarily had carte blanche
and they bought at any price, paid
bribes and blackmail to get freight-
space, and shipped abroad the most
disgraceful rubbish which ever left
a factory. Many new Japanese
"direct trade" firms appeared on the
scene and did likewise. The exten-
sion of the inspection system, in-
stead of making things better, only
made them a great deal worse. The
dishonest or careless exporter was
put in a position to prove that all
his goods had been duly inspected
by the Government official appoint-
ed for that purpose. The inspection
did not prevent the most utter rub-
bish from being exported, and the

consequence was that the importer
abroad came to the conclusion that
the Japanese official class was just
as dishonest as the merchant class.
The protest raised in these columns
against the extension of the inspec-
tion system was, of course, a voice
crying in the wilderness. It is sig-
nificant that there was no Japanese
echo of it. There are Japanese
manufacturers and exporters who
are just as honest and as careful
as the best foreign exporters, but
they are not in sufficiently strong
force to make their voice heard in
condemnation of a foolish and mis-
chievous system which, instead of
preserving Japan's reputation, is a
direct means of ruining it.

Some of the honest exporting firms
did very well during the war in spite
of all things, but their way was
made difficult and harassing by the
dishonest ones. When it was found
that there was too bad to find a
customer, and that hardly any was
too bad to get past a judiciously
manipulated inspector, there was a
deliberate attempt to boycott the
conscientious foreign merchant. The
merchant who was more careful of
his own good name than Japan is
of hers insisted, of course, on satisfy-
ing himself that the goods received
from the factory, all cases up and
bearing the inspector's mark as hav-
ing been passed, were up to the
standard which he had undertaken
to supply. A regular movement was
started against these. They were
told that this insistence on inspec-
tion was "an insult to Japan," and
they were, in many cases, bidden
to take the goods officially certified as
up to standard, or go without them.
This, then, is the net result of years
of preaching of commercial morality
—that Japanese merchants use the
cry of the "honor of Japan" for the
purpose of securing a dishonest
profit and dragging Japan's name
in the dust.

And now we have an outcry
against the dishonest foreign mer-
chant who, directly the armistice
was signed, proceeded to repudiate
his contracts. There are not many
"direct trade" contracts or pur-
chases made by the foreign ad-
venturer during the past four years
which the buyer would not like to
have cancelled. Even where the
highest authorities were concerned
there was the same carelessness of
Japan's reputation. Of the first mil-
lion pairs of boots made for the Rus-
sian army, 200,000 were rejected as
utterly useless. Before the second
order was accepted, the manufactur-
ers prevailed on the authorities to
insist upon the acceptance, first, of
the 200,000 useless pairs of the first
order. And then, later, surprise and
disappointment were expressed when,
after long negotiations, further
Russian orders failed to come.
Anything we learn through the
English newspapers that the Russian
army was "marching to victory"
(though unhappily it did not come
to that) on boots which England,
in spite of the pressure on her
manufacturers, had found time to
make in default of the dishonest
policy of selling satisfactory articles from
Japan.

Japan has made money—there can
be no doubt of that—but she has
come out of the war with a far worse
commercial reputation than she en-
tered it. With the capital in hand
it is possible for her to set to work
seriously and try to do good work,
but, judging from past experience,
the prospects of her doing so are
not bright. She had had an oppor-
tunity unique in industrial history,
of building up a permanent trade
and a high reputation, and she has
deliberately flung it away for the
sake of a dishonest profit. The only
men who have preserved some re-
mnants of her good name are a very
few of her own people and the for-
eign exporters whom she constantly
tries to put out of business, and
whom, during the war, the dishonest
manufacturers tried to boycott be-
cause they "insulted Japan."

Topics In Brief

Wilhelm claims to have been on
a yacht when the war started. We
know he was on the toboggan when
it ended.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

"Germany washes its hands of
Russia," says Bernstorff, perhaps with
Pontius Pilate and Lady Macbeth in
mind.—*Wall Street Journal*.

It is to be hoped that the boys re-
turning from "over there" will bring
back all their ability to fight—for good
government.—*Chicago Daily News*.

The "Made in Germany" slogan will
not be necessary after this. A simple
yellow streak around the article will
be sufficient.—*Richmond News-Leader*.

Maximilian Harden says the Kaiser
was a mere tool in the war. He might
have added that the Crown Prince was
a sort of monkey-wrench.—*Chicago
Daily News*.

When there is nothing left to steal
and no decent people left to murder,
the Bolsheviks will put on a pious air
and ask us for something to eat.—*Greenview Piedmont*.

It is said that the former Crown
Prince of Germany spends most of his
time with his favorite greyhound,
showing that a greyhound has not
enough judgment to take advantage of
its superior speed.—*Chicago Daily News*.

A Pact That Has Lapsed

Political and press circles in
Peking are asking themselves why
Lieutenant-General Saito, Military
Attache to the Japanese Legation, is
trying to secure the extension of the
time-expired Sino-Japanese Military
Agreement. The Peking Leader
deals with the subject in the follow-
ing article in its issue of February
16: As reported in these columns
yesterday, the text of all Sino-
Japanese secret agreements and
documents has already been tele-
graphed to Paris to Minister Lu
Cheng-hsiang, the chief Chinese
Delegate. Today we call the atten-
tion of the public to a particular
agreement among all these—namely,
the so-called Sino-Japanese Military
Agreement of last May.

This agreement, it will be remem-
bered, was entered into between the
two countries for the purpose of
taking joint defensive movements
against the enemy in Siberia. Up to
date the exact terms of this agree-
ment have never been published,
despite the insistent popular de-
mand, to make them public al-
though various versions have been
reported in the press. Nevertheless
a few of its provisions are more or
less known to the public. Among
these was clear stipulation that the
agreement would become null and
void as soon as the European war
came to an end.

Now although the definitive Peace
Treaty has not yet been signed yet
hostilities on both sides have actual-
ly been suspended since last Novem-
ber. Under the circumstances China
has every reason to claim that the
European war has already ended
and consequently that there is no
longer any necessity for her to con-
tinue to observe or discharge her
obligations under this instrument.
It is true that the Russian internal
trouble is not yet over, but this is
quite a different thing from the
European war. China and Japan
may, if necessary, take steps to
overcome the Bolsheviks, but in so
doing they should act together with
the Allied Powers and so should not
regard such actions in the same
light as the so-called joint defensive
movements against the enemy.
This is why as soon as an Allied
expedition was sent to Siberia,
the Sino-Japanese Military Agree-
ment became meaningless and
should be cancelled. On the con-
templated action between the two
neighbors had already been super-
seded by a common Inter-Allied
action. So in point of both good
law and actual fact the agreement
in question has ceased to exist.
And therefore all Japanese troops
should forthwith be withdrawn from
China, especially those—e.g. in
Hankow, etc., where they have no
legal right whatsoever to be.

Dangerous Henry Ford— Wise Dr. Eliot

By Arthur Brisbane
Henry Ford raises his minimum
pay for workmen from five to six
dollars a day. Another good reason
undoubtedly for rejecting that
he was kept out of the Senate. Such
recklessness when it comes to paying
workers is dangerous; it might breed
Bolshevism or might, at the least,
"diminish the value of the dollar,"
and that would be too sad.

How different from Henry Ford,
of Detroit, is Dr. Eliot, of Harvard.
Dr. Eliot sees "the path to ruin" in
Government effort to provide work
for mechanics and discharged sol-
diers at good wages. Says the
Doctor:

"High wages are paid in the build-
ing trades and there is no reason
why they should not be paid in the
mechanical trades. The selfish demands
of the men or their organizations."
The world as a whole applauds
Dr. Eliot, who thinks it all right for
him to make a good living by lend-
ing his name to books that other
men wrote, and all wrong for the
Government to plan good wages for
good mechanics and good soldiers.

And the State of Michigan rejects
at the polls Henry Ford, who does
more than a thousand men for
American manufacturing industries,
then gives his money back to the
people in good value for buyers and
good wages for workers.

It is a highly intelligent world.
"William Hohenzollern, former
Kaiser, is very ill." Soon the news
may be that the former Kaiser is
dead.

Those that conduct guessing com-
petitions to on "With the Kaiser"
forget that the world can
add little in the way of punishment
to what he has done for himself.

Torture of the mind is the real
torment. What happens to the
body—hanging, guillotining and
shooting—is nothing.

To awake from a dream of gran-
deur, to find yourself in exile,
hunted, not wanted, in a foreign
country, to change from the ruler
of a great empire to the laughing
stock of Europe, to look back into
the faces of centuries of ancestors
whom you revere as so many gods
and to be obliged to say to them:
"I am the last of you, and the final
failure."

That is real torture. No ingenu-
ity will devise anything worse.
Henry the Second of England, de-
feated, suffered no such humiliation
as falls upon the Kaiser now.

In his day kings were respectable
even in defeat. But Henry, de-
feated, turned his face to the wall,
said, "Shame on a beaten king," and
died. If there is really anything of
the king in William Hohenzollern,
he will do the same.

"Stone walls do not a prison
make," but humiliation is hell.
Any executioner, English, French
or German, that should take the
Kaiser's life would do him the
greatest favor.

learn that Lieutenant-General Saito
who was popularly supposed to have
been recalled by Tokio is still seen
here by certain people. And it is
also reported that the said Lieuten-
ant-General has been recently in
very close secret communication
with General Hsu Shu-chen and has
demanded of the latter that a special
interpretation be given to the words:
"the end of the European war." In
other words, he is insisting that the
aforesaid Sino-Japanese Military
Agreement, now time-expired,
should be extended. Now these re-
ports may or may not be well found-
ed; nevertheless there is no reason
to treat them as being sheer
rumors. On the contrary, few will
deny that up to very recently Japan
had been making effort to gain her
end. But since for some time past
the Japanese Government and
people have been proclaiming far
and wide that they are re-shaping
their China policy, we wonder
whether Lieutenant-General Saito is
acting under the direction of his
Government or at his own discretion
and disobeying his Government's
orders. What is Tokio's reply? The
whole thing seems to be enshrouded
in mystery, and for its own good
name we trust the Japanese Govern-
ment will explain the situation.

It will be remembered, that in an
exchange of notes between Viscount
Motoyama, former Japanese Minister
of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Chang
Tsung-hsiang, Chinese Minister to
Tokio, dated March 25, 1918, pre-
liminary to the signature of the
Sino-Japanese Military Agreement
of the following May, the former
said: "The Imperial Government
are happy to declare that the
Japanese troops staying within
Chinese territory for the purpose of
such defensive movements against
the enemy will be completely with-
drawn from such territory upon the
termination of war." This language
is explicit and unambiguous. Now
the war has actually terminated
and it is surely time for Japan to
keep her promise as well as demon-
strate her sincerity in promoting
Sino-Japanese friendship which is
so much desired by both nations.

As already stated, as soon as the
Allied expedition was sent to Siberia,
the Sino-Japanese Military Agree-
ment became meaningless and
should be cancelled. On the con-
templated action between the two
neighbors had already been super-
seded by a common Inter-Allied
action. So in point of both good
law and actual fact the agreement
in question has ceased to exist.
And therefore all Japanese troops
should forthwith be withdrawn from
China, especially those—e.g. in
Hankow, etc., where they have no
legal right whatsoever to be.

We are, however, surprised to

In Wonderland

The editor of The Hoch, a wide-
read Japanese newspaper, re-
minds us of the balance of power
which had been maintained before
the war in the world between the
triple alliance and the triple en-
tente. But this balance of power,
he says, has been broken down with
the downfall of Germany. War is
caused by struggle for mastery over
raw material, he continues. Should
the economic struggle continue un-
abated in future, war will rise again
and again.

Certainly, there may be no great
war until the damages done by the
present war have been recovered.
But unless national policies of
nations are fundamentally changed
economic struggles will not be stop-
ped, rather they will become keener
in future. In commercial and in-
dustrial competition, capital, labor
and raw material are essential pre-
requisites for success in winning.
Capital and labor can be artificially
secured. But raw material must be
obtained from nature. That is why
colonies are considered an important
issue in the Peace Conference. That
is why the economic rapprochement
between Japan and China is regard-
ed with jealousy and as hindrance
by other nations, because Germany
which has lost her colonies needs
no longer be feared much.

What will Japan do now? Ger-
many down, the Peace Conference
has lost its original objective point.
So long as the balance of power has
been broken, the Japanese Empire
must carefully watch the trend of
development so as to find the proper
course for herself to follow. No
matter what changes, the Empire
should stand by the principles of
justice and humanity and to work
steadfastly toward harmonising the
civilisations of the East and the
West. The Empire supports any
nation that stands by the same prin-
ciple. She opposes any nation that
opposes that principle. That is all.

This principle of justice and hu-
manity should be declared widely to
the world and all the suspicions and
misunderstandings about Japan
should be cleared. The Empire's
responsibility has become heavy be-
cause of the war. The people and
the government officials should ad-
dress themselves seriously to the
task which is before them.

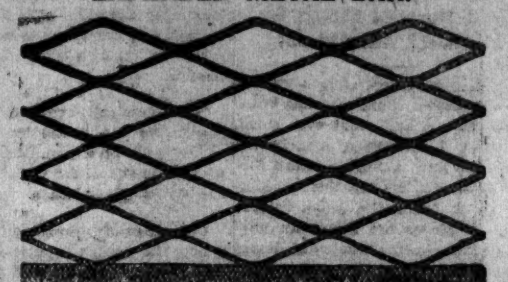
Hot And Cold

"Who Was Nero, Bill?" asked one
man of another. "Wasn't he the
chap who was always cold?"
"No," said his wise friend. "That
was Zero—another guy altogether."

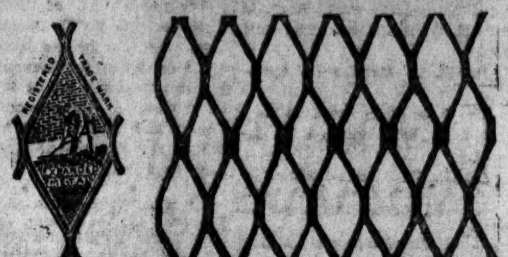
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Occult Side Of The War And Future Legends

By Garrett P. Serviss

The teeming subcell of humanity has been so deeply ploughed by the great war that a host of ideas and fancies released from the depths now hovers over the fields of thought, to be, perhaps, transformed for future generations into legends as grandiose as the events that brought them forth. Some of these inklings and glimmerings out of the unknown and the unfamiliar are of the nature of portents; others hint at vast expansion of human knowledge in directions that

have hitherto seemed definitely barred. Among the portents are battle-visions, matching that which Constantine beheld in the sky, and which transformed the standard, and with it the faith, of imperial Rome; or recalling the saintly phantasms by which, eight hundred years ago, the Crusaders were spurred to super-eminent valor and sacrifice on the march to Jerusalem. Strange To Read

One of the most notable things about these modern visions is the preliminary fact that they should have appeared, or have been believed to appear, in this scientific age at all. How strange to read of clear-headed soldiers and officers from up-to-date schools and surroundings, armed with revolvers, machine-guns, and all the intensely materialistic and scientific apparatus of modern warfare, seeing St. George, St. Michael, or Joan of Arc leading and encouraging the exhausted English and French during the terrible struggle that stopped the first mighty rush of the German hordes toward Paris!

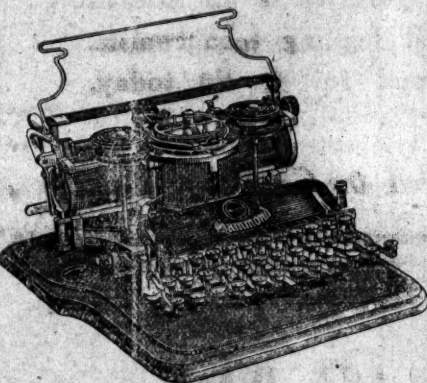
PRESIDENT WILSON and his typewriter.

"THE PRESIDENT works his own typewriter."

"The president has his own typewriter on board and is using it at intervals in working upon the speeches he expects to deliver in France."—said the newspapers, commenting on his trip to Europe. This means that he President was using his new

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PEACE CONGRESS

—suggestions by the President will be prepared by him PERSONALLY on his new Multiplex Hammond. The President has used a Multiplex personally since June 11, 1913.

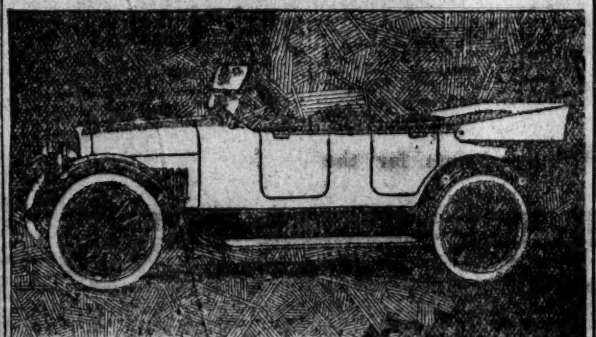
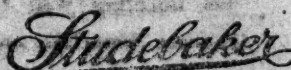
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The New LIGHT-FOUR

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APPEARANCE, economy, comfort, completeness—with a construction which justifies the phrase "mechanically right"—these are the big points which will interest you in the New Studebaker Light-Four.

Its roominess is remarkable for a car of its size and light weight. There is ample space for both driver and passengers to stretch out at ease. You can ride in it all day without feeling cramped or uncomfortable.

It is obviously a QUALITY Car—undoubtedly the lowest priced quality car on the market. See how in every way it shows quality in appearance and proves quality in performance.

For particulars, apply

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Garage Telephones: West 1213 and 1202

Japanese Gems

The following specimens of anglicised trade notices issued by Japanese firms, are taken from the Japan Chronicle of February 9: We have been hearing a good deal lately about Esperanto as a commercial language. There are some obstinate people who still believe that if they only keep on speaking English everybody else will have to do so. The theory may be perfectly sound, but there are cases where one has misgivings. Take this, for example:

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
For Chops, Steaks, Roastmeats, Cutlets.
Soups, Gravies, Curries, & Fish.
Manufactured by
CHICKEN SAUCE & CO.,
TOKIO NIPPON.

This Sauce is an excellent addition to Salads.

The peculiar delectable character of this sauce makes it a pleasant addition to the Breakfast, Dinner & Supper table & well so much appreciated by epicures.

It is, no doubt, well-established Japanese firms like Chicken Sauce and Co. to whom base imitators, like Messrs. Lea and Perrin, have been doing so much harm on the China market, as we have lately been hearing. But this is not the only example of the weakness of English as a commercial language.

The Shogyo Koshin-sho Daily Report published in Osaka is a perpetual delight—or would be if it were not by nature ephemeral. The great value of the information it imparts may be judged by the statement which stands below its title: "Although this report is issued in accordance with the Press law, yet its distribution is limited to our subscribers, which have taken oath to keep it in Strict Confidence and use it exclusively for their own benefit. In case of the breach of this oath, we shall thereupon cancel our terms with the subscriber who has broken it and claim an indemnity against the damage we have suffered for the cause."

After this one looks around to see that Mr. Obata is not about before disclosing anything in this secret treaty. But here is a sample, given at a venture: "One of two companies which have negotiated with the electric light company about the matter, are holding pessimistic opinion, and they are blaming responsibility of the company. Whether the insufficiency of the company's capacity is a god's act or not is not well ascertainable, but it is feared that some serious trouble will take place, if the company long continue in such a state." After that, who will say that the gods of the Japanese pantheon are dead, when we find that one of them at least is seriously suspected of being at the bottom of the apparent mismanagement of the Osaka electric installation?

Yet another sample of commercial English is supplied by a reader, who says: Apropos of the complaints against foreign firms voiced in the Osaka Mainichi some of the ingredients of the following potpourri will have a familiar savor to foreign merchants:

Dear Foreigner San,
We are sorry to apologise for not answering the many letters you have sent to us during the last three months wanting delivery of the order, we are very sorry for you! We ask you to cancel the contract.

Because. The roof blown off the factory by the strong wind last year.

Also. We were in such hurry to finish your order by the time the contract that the bearings of

the machinery got hot and set fire to all the goods.

Further. The goods have several times already been sent to you by the Hanshin Densha some weeks ago and must have been lost.

Likewise. Our factory manager has had to go to his native country to carry the bones of his deceased Aunt's Sister.

Additionally. All the workmen in our factory are dead from the "flu."

Finally. Our Taisho was blown through the roof when our boiler burst and we do not know when he will come back!

In conclusion. The factory is still very busy but we will accept new orders for same goods, immediate delivery, at 50 percent above the former price.

We are sorry for you.
More Takusan.

Ad Valorem

A great mystery play was just about to start, when the heroine rushed into the manager's office. "What shall I do?" she cried. "Something awful has happened. My dresser has disappeared with the jewels I'm to wear tonight." "What's gone?" asked the manager very sternly. "Oh," cried the heroine distressedly, "the diamond tiara, the ruby necklace, and all the diamond rings and gold bracelets!" The manager frowned and pondered. "You must pay for this," he said. "You were responsible for the jewel chest. I shall deduct \$2.50 from your week's salary!"

No Marksman

With a bang the excited little man shot into the drug store. "Look here!" he cried, holding out a handful of something that looked like soda. "Yer sold this ter me yesterday—camphor balls!" "Er—yes," said the puzzled apothecary. "Ter kill moths!" ejaculated the little man, with great scorn. "How in the name of thunder d'you think I'm going ter kill 'em 'ith balls? If yer can show me a man that can hit a moth with one o' them I'll say nothing more about the ornaments me wife and I've broke between us. Kill moths, indeed!"

Modern Methods

Willis: "This morning you told me you had just returned from the war, and this afternoon I heard you admit that you never smelt powder." Gillis: "That's right. I fought the Germans. All we ever smelt was chlorine gas, flourine fumes, and poison spray!"

An Amoebic Army

A Caliph was sipping his sherbet and smoking his narghile when the Vizier rushed in and cried, "Your Majesty, the enemy has broken through our lines and cut our army in two!" "Ah," cried the Caliph, "send out a bulletin that we have two armies instead of one!"

Dr. John Goddard
Optician
Refracting and Manufacturing
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley M. D.
36, Nanking Road

Insuring Peace

A man walked into a barber's shop and deposited upon a table a number of articles, which he took from a satchel. "This is pomade," said he. "I am well supplied," replied the barber. "This is shaving cream." "I see it is." "Here is some fine bay rum." "I don't doubt it, but I make my own." "Here is some patent cosmetic for the mustache." "I know it is for the mustache, also for the whiskers; but I'm thoroughly stocked." "Here are an electric brush, a duplex elliptic hair-dye, lavender-water and a patent face-powder." "I don't want any of them." "I know you don't." "Then why do you ask me to buy them?" "I did not ask you to buy them. Did I say anything about buying them?" "Now I come to think of it, you didn't." "I did not come here to sell anything. I only wish to let you know that I possess all the toilet articles that a man has any business with. Don't you try to sell anything or praise up your wares. I am stocked. Now give me an easy shave without asking me to buy anything."

Wanted: A Columbus

Chicago experts could not tell the difference between cold storage and fresh-laid eggs. Any man not an expert would have tried the simple expedient of eating some of them—but the experts must have their ding.

New Wives For Old

"My notion of a wife at 40," said Douglas Jerrold, "is that a man should be able to change her, like a bank note, for two twenties." "Husbands with wives of 40 should not read this aloud!"

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ARE EXECUTED TO YOUR SATISFACTION FROM OUR WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF

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DEATH RATE CUT BY PHYSIQUE OF ARMY

Dr. Lilienthal, Back From
France, Praises Condition
Of American Troops

ONLY TWO PERCENT DIED
Of 8,000 Seriously Wounded
Taken To Hospital, All But
150 Recovered

New York, January 5.—Dr. Howard Lilienthal, who was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army Medical Corps in command of Army Base Hospital No. 3, near Bordeaux, where the Mount Sinai Hospital unit was in service, returned to this city yesterday after debarking at Newport News with about 3,000 patients. He told many new details of the work of the unit in the old Carthusian monastery that was remodeled by the army for use as a base hospital.

Since the hospital was established early last Spring more than 8,000 seriously wounded soldiers, including some medical cases, passed through the hospital, and Dr. Lilienthal said that the death rate was so small that if the figures had been cited to him while he was in civilian practice he would have thought it impossible. The American cemetery near the hospital had only 200 graves in it when he left in December, he said, and more than fifty of those deaths resulted from influenza before the hospital staff was able to check it. For the few months less than a year this mortality rate was near 2 percent, or much less than in a civilian population.

"It is due to the splendid work of the Medical Corps of the army and of the Red Cross and other nurses that the death rate has been so low among our soldiers throughout France," said Colonel Lilienthal. "But it is due also to the splendid physique, nerve, endurance, and clean life of our American boys in the army. Every one among the hundreds of men whom I attended, as a member of an operating team at the evacuating hospitals near the front lines and in the base hospitals, was of the highest type of courageous manhood. Not one was cried out, even with the most intense pain. There was no impatience among the wounded to receive attention before others among their comrades. While the surgeons were working in the hospitals as hard as they could, every soldier waited patiently for his turn. Some were of such splendid nerve and endurance that they assisted in the evacuation hospitals."

"Many of the Germans whom we handled when they were found wounded within our lines did not have this courage and stamina of the American boys and they whimpered and cried, although we took the same care of them, gave them the same medicines, dressings, and anaesthetics that we gave to our own soldiers. Nor were they of such splendid physique."

During the offensive in wiping out the St. Mihiel salient Dr. Lilienthal was at the front with other operating teams from the Mount Sinai unit, and hundreds from the Chateau-Thierry fighting were sent back to the base hospital near Bordeaux on the American hospital trains. Colonel Lilienthal said that these trains numbered about fifty, capable of carrying 500 men each, and that their equipment made them complete hospitals in themselves. The hospital cars were built in England upon American plans and the cars opened into each other so that the train was like a long hall, with no vestibules at all.

When the Mount Sinai unit left this country on February 6 last it had 150 enlisted men, 65 Red Cross nurses who were graduates of the Mount Sinai Hospital training school, and 25 officers. Major M. A. Dailey, a regular army surgeon, was in command, and he was succeeded by Dr. Lilienthal, who was promoted from Major to his present rank. Major George Baehr, also a member of the Mount Sinai staff, is in command now. Other members of the staff are Major Walter M. Brickner, surgical department; Major Herbert L. Celler, medical department; X-ray and pathological. Captains Arthur Bendick and Bernard Denzer, and Miss Amy Trench, head nurse. The hospital at Vaucouleurs was remodeled in part with funds collected by George Lilienthal, President, and other officials of the Mount Sinai Hospital here.

While he was in France Dr. Lilienthal visited the grave of his son, Howard, who was killed in action near Bullecourt when the 27th Division stormed the Hindenburg Line. He was a member of Company E, 107th Infantry.



Duchess Of Luxemburg And Pershing Reviewing American Troops



REVIEW OF YANIKS IN LUXEMBURG, CONT'D.
The Duchess of Luxemburg and General John J. Pershing, American Commander, reviewing the first American troops to enter Luxemburg from the balcony of the royal palace.

'Ports Of The Orient'

A comprehensive response to the cry for information evoked in Western lands by the focusing of trade attention upon the Far East is to be found in the current issue of the Far Eastern Review, dedicated to "Ports of the Orient."

In this admirable compendium the prospective entrant into the commercial field of the Orient will find information on port facilities, industries, manufactures, tariffs, trade conditions and other subjects of primary importance to him. The ports touched upon embrace those of China, Japan, Korea, Formosa, Hongkong, Indo-China, the Philippines, Siam, the Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, Borneo and the Celebes and the data furnished is the latest available to the publishers. Nor is the publication of value only to Westerners, for its contents will be found of interest and worth to those already in the field.

The largest share of the compilation, naturally, is devoted to China. Her various ports are taken up separately, the resources, facilities, location and general trade characteristics and conditions being succinctly treated. Special articles deal with the railways, finance, tariff, resources and industries of the country at large, giving statistics and figures. The potentialities and possible development of communications are discussed, and the Customs and Post Office systems are the subject of other special articles while the Chinese market for machinery is the theme of yet another.

The issue is profusely illustrated with photographs and there are maps and views as well of the more important harbors.

JELLCOE'S ITINERARY INCLUDES STOP IN U.S.

World Tour Of Former British
Naval Commander To Take
Over Year

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 17.—The Admiralty issues the following communiqué:

The following is the proposed itinerary of the tour to be made by Admiral Lord Jellicoe on board H. M. S. New Zealand. The dates should be regarded as purely tentative, depending mainly on whether the work in the various Dominions can be accomplished in the time allowed:

Leave Portsmouth on February 20, arrive at Gibraltar on the 24th, leave on the 25th, arrive at Port Said on March 2, leave on the 4th, arrive at Suez the same day, leave on the 5th, arrive in Bombay on the 12th, leave about May 1, arrive in Colombo on the 4th, leave on the 5th, arrive at Albany, King George's Sound, W.A., on the 15th. Admiral Jellicoe will probably disembark at Albany and proceed to Melbourne and Sydney, arriving at Sydney about May 31. The ship during June and July will visit the principal ports of New Zealand, returning to Sydney to re-embark Admiral Jellicoe about August 15. H.M.S. New Zealand will leave Sydney on August 15, arrive in New Zealand about the 28th, leave about October 1 and arrive in San Francisco on the 20th proceeding via Fiji, Samoa and Honolulu. Admiral Jel-

licoe probably disembarks at San Francisco for Ottawa. Lord Jellicoe will leave British Columbia about January 1, 1920, arrive at Honolulu January 8, leave the 12th, arrive at Yokohama 21st, leave the 28th, arrive at Hongkong February 1, leave the 4th, arrive at Singapore the 8th, leave on the 10th, arrive at Colombo February 14, leave the 18th, arrive at Mombasa (Kilindi) the 25th, leave March 1, arrive South Africa the 7th, leave April 20, arrive at St. Helena April 25, leave the 26th, arrive at Ascension Island April 28, leave the 29th, arrive at St. Vincent May 3, leave the 5th and arrive at Plymouth May 11.

JAPANESE COMMENT SKEPTICAL ON LEAGUE

Majority Of Opinions Expressed
Are Doubtful Of Its
Practicability

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Tokyo, February 17.—The Government will formally report tomorrow to the Special Diplomatic Commission concerning the Covenant of the League of Nations, which it is expected, will soon be followed by an announcement in the Diet.

There is no typical editorial comment today regarding the Covenant of the League of Nations, owing to the time required for careful study of its articles. Some opinions of public men interested in such matters are quoted. In general these appear to agree in doubting the practicability of the League but are united in rejoicing concerning the indisputable tendency permeating the text of the Covenant for preventing war, which is a most notable and very welcome phenomenon towards the realization of lasting peace among nations and a considerable step forward for the cause of humanity in general. Some persons consider that any provision touching the question of armaments and their limitation is irreconcilable to the Constitution of the Empire while others consider the League is opposed to national policy while the United States stands aloof from international complications.

Professor Tanaka of Kelo University considers that the League from the historical point of view is the greatest event since the Holy Alliance and seen from the standpoint of current thought in the world on nationalism it marks a new epoch. The realization of the League as a practical

GET THIS DIET BOOK.

Food is as important to the sick person as medicine, more so in most cases. A badly chosen diet may retard recovery.

In health the natural appetite is the best guide to follow; in sickness the appetite is often fickle and depraved.

Proper food and a good tonic will keep most people in good health. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are the most popular tonic medicine in the world, harmless, non-alcoholic, and certain in their action, which is to build up the blood and to restore vitality to the run-down system. For growing girls who become thin and pale, for pale tired men and women, for old people who fail in strength, Dr. Williams' pink pills are an ideal tonic.

If your blood is thin and watery, if your digestion gives you trouble, if you have rheumatic pains, an aching back, nervous headaches, a general sense of inefficiency or weakness, you will do well to begin Dr. Williams' pink pills today. Any medicine dealer can supply you, or one bottle will be sent to you for \$1.50, six for \$8.00, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Sechen Road, Shanghai.

To enable those who give these pills a trial to observe intelligent care in the diet, the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. will send request free a diet book, "What to Eat and How to Eat." It is full of useful information, and whether you are well or ill it is a good book to have.

power must be considered chiefly to depend on the sincerity and determination of Great Britain and the United States.

Count Okuma states that the League must be attended with many difficulties before it becomes a question of practical politics. It is clearly visible, he remarked, that there is a tendency for the United States and

Great Britain conjointly to lead the nations of the world on the principles of Anglo-Saxon civilization. For the consummation of the League, nothing is more important than the removal of racial discrimination but some people have not reached a sufficiently advanced state of civilization, as may be seen from the necessity actually existing for extra-territorial

ity, but Japan is now among the five Great Powers and is fully entitled to demand equality in every respect and the removal of racial discrimination. Much will depend on Japan's delegates at the Peace Conference to give practical efficiency to this very important problem, not only for Japan but for the practicability of the League.



There is an instantly recognisable flavor to "Felucca" which distinguishes it from other Egyptian Cigarettes. This flavor, which is only obtained from the finest selected leaf, has secured for "Felucca" by far the largest sale of any Egyptian high-grade in the Orient.

A new stock of "Felucca" Cigarettes is on sale at all leading tobacconists. Send for a tin today.

Manufactured in Cairo by Maspero Freres

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SHANGHAI

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IF You are troubled with Eczema, Boils, Itches, Pimples, Bells, Sores, or eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.
IF You are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Blood Poison, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, etc.

IF You have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF You are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, &c.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless

Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless to the most delicate constitution of either sex. Of all chemicals and

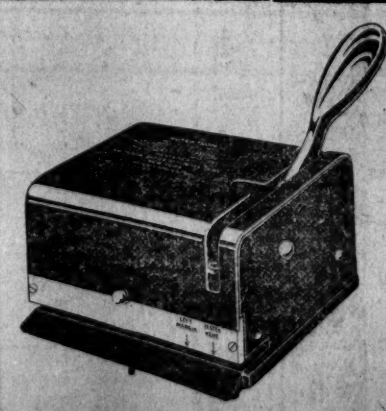
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lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

THE TRUE VALUE OF Clarke's Blood Mixture is certified by a remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after being given up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success.—See pamphlet round bottles.

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture

The World's Best
Blood Purifier.



HUTCHINSON SPOOL-O-WIRE PAPER FASTENER

Makes a permanent binding-staple securely clinched to both sides of the paper. For fastening papers, cloth, sample tags, etc., it is cheaper to use and far more satisfactory than pins or clips.

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SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Six per cent. Debentures (1909).
The Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from 22nd instant to 28th instant, both dates inclusive.
By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
21278.

**The Tientsin-Pukow Railway
Administration**

Notification No. 285.

INVITATION OF TENDERS (138 4)
The public is hereby notified that tenders are invited for the supply of 70,000 pieces First Class Japanese Oak (or other hard wood of similar quality) Railway Sleepers,
5,000 pieces of Bridge Ties and 1,850 pieces of Crossing Timbers.

Tender forms attached with specifications and full particulars may be obtained free of charge, on application to the Head Office of the Railway, Tientsin-Hopei.
Tenders must be signed, sealed and marked "Tender for the supply of Sleepers" and addressed to the Managing Director, Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration, Tientsin. The same must reach the above address on or before twelve o'clock of the 5th day of March, 1919, and will be opened at three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. No tenders will be entertained unless presented within the time given and made on the forms supplied by this Railway. The Administration does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders and reserves the right of placing the order in lots.
(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.
Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration.
Tientsin, 15th February, 1919.
21268.

Calculator Machines for Sale

A time-and-money-saving machine which adds, subtracts, multiplies and divides. Sold for the small sum of Tls. 15.00 only.

APPLY TO THE
**Continental Import & Export
Company**
8 MUSEUM ROAD.
18867.

**"CLUB CONCORDIA"
German Club**

In accordance with instructions received from the Ministry of Finance, Peking, the undersigned invites tenders for the purchase of the PROPERTY AND BUILDINGS OF THE GERMAN CLUB situated at No. 22 The Bund. Tenders either in Shanghai Taels or Dollars must be sent in to the undersigned on or before 7th March, 1919. All tenders received will then be submitted to the Minister of Finance, Peking, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.
The Club buildings will be available for delivery on conclusion of the conference between the Northern and Southern Peace Delegates at Shanghai.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to
Bureau of Liquidation
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,
Shanghai.
A. G. STEPHEN,
Liquidator,
by his attorney
A. D. BRENT.
21268.

**Municipal Notification
No. 2576.**

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS
THE Poll will remain open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Thursday and Friday, February 20 and 21.

No Voting Tickets are issued. Qualified ratepayers desiring to vote are required to attend at either of the Voting Stations and to mark on a list the names of the persons, not exceeding nine, for whom they intend to vote.

Voting Stations will be established at—
The Revenue Office, 7A The Bund.
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Sub-Agency, 9 Broadway.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, February 13, 1919.
21286.

Debentures of Club Concordia

All allied and neutral holders of debentures of the above Club are hereby notified to register with the undersigned before 8th March, 1919, their names and nationality, together with the numbers, amounts and terms of the debentures they hold. These particulars are required by the Ministry of Finance, Peking, for purposes of liquidating the liabilities of the Club.

Bureau of Liquidation
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,
Shanghai.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Liquidator,
by his attorney
A. D. BRENT.
21268.

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls,
Stove Polish, Door Springs
and Vacuum Bottles.

EDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venereal Diseases
372 Nanking Road
(Opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12, 2-4 except Sunday
Special consideration to men
in uniform
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

STRAW HATS

can be instantly changed to any
colour by brushing with
COLORITE
which gives a beautiful glossy finish.
12 different colours 60 cts. a bottle

PALM BEACH

Straw-Hat-Cleaner
cleans and whitens;
makes the hat look like new
30 cents a box

Mactavish & Co., Ltd.
Chemists: opposite the Garden Bridge.

LEARN TO PLAY THE

SNARE DRUM
BASS DRUM
ORCHESTRA BELLS
MARIMBOPHONE
Lessons by
MR. A. B. CODY
Phone C. 1915. 47 Boone Road.
21159.

LYCEUM THEATRE

A. D. C.

180th Production

"The Gondoliers"

by

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN

at 8.45 p.m. sharp

Thursday, 27th February, 1919

Saturday, 1st March, 1919

Tuesday, 4th March, 1919

The Booking for the above three performances will open at Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., on Friday, 21st February, for members only, and on Saturday, 22nd February, for the public.

By Order,

WM. ARMSTRONG,

Business Manager.

DOCTOR BAUER

In his "Dietary for the Sick" recommends the strongly alcoholic wines and spirits when it seems necessary to stimulate the heart to energetic action and to obviate a tendency to asthenia, and Dr. J. Burney Yeo regards brandy and whisky diluted as the best form to give during the acute febrile stage, and port or champagne during the period of convalescence—or a good Claret or Burgundy.

Elephant Head Three Star

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Sole Agents.

NOTICE

A PUBLIC MEETING of British Residents, at which all members of the Allied Community are cordially invited to be present, will be held at the Town Hall on Monday, the 24th February, 1919, at 6 o'clock p.m. sharp.

To pass a resolution which will be proposed, expressing deep sympathy, etc., with the prisoners of war, British and Allied, who have suffered cruelly at the hands of the enemy.

The Chair will be taken by Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., H.B.M. Consul-General.
21287

**Municipal Notification
No. 2574**

**REPATRIATION OF GERMAN
AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN
SUBJECTS**

WHEREAS since the declaration of war by the Republic of China on the Empires of Germany and Austria-Hungary, the Subjects of the said former Empires (hereinafter called "Enemy Subjects") have been suffered to remain within the confines of the said Republic, under permits issued, within the limits of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, by the Municipal Council. And Whereas by Mandate issued on the twenty-eighth day of January, 1919, bearing the seal of the President of the said Republic the repatriation of Enemy Subjects is duly ordered. And Whereas by Proclamation issued on the eleventh day of February, 1919, bearing the seal of the Commissioner of Defence for Shanghai and Shanghai certain regulations are prescribed for giving effect to the said Mandate. And Whereas the said Proclamation has been countersigned by the Senior Consul and by him transmitted to the Municipal Council with the request that the same be posted with the said Settlement. And Whereas the said request and a translation of the Proclamation are set forth at length in the Municipal Gazette published on the thirteenth day of February, 1919. And Whereas the Head Office for the Repatriation of Enemy Subjects referred to in the said Proclamation has been established at No. 121 Bubbling Well Road within the limits of the said Settlement with the assent of the Municipal Council as a measure of co-operation with the Chinese Government and for general convenience. And Whereas the said Proclamation has been countersigned and sealed by the Municipal Council and duly posted and for the peace and good order of the said Settlement certain instructions giving effect thereto have been duly communicated to Enemy Subjects resident within the limits of the said Settlement.

Now therefore be it known and let all such Enemy Subjects take note that the said instructions must be strictly obeyed. Be it also known and let all such Enemy Subjects who may fall for any reason to receive a copy of the said instructions or who may desire to make any enquiries in regard thereto or to claim exemption from repatriation under the provisions contained in the said Proclamation take note that they must make application forthwith at the Head Office for the Repatriation of Enemy Subjects above referred to. Be it further known and let all such Enemy Subjects take note and observe that failure to comply with the said instructions and with such further instructions and regulations as may be issued hereafter from time to time to give effect to the said Proclamation will render the delinquents liable to prosecution.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, February 13, 1919.
21184

Thos. and Wm. Smith's
FLEXIBLE STEEL WIRE ROPE
From 2 3/4" to 4" Circumference
Newly arrived from Newcastle-on-Tyne
W. Z. ZEE & SONS, BROADWAY

Steel & Oak Cabinets
Filing Supplies
Adding-Listing Machines
Calculating Machines
All Makes of Typewriters
Typewriter Supplies
Portable Typewriters
Loose-leaf Goods
Perforating Machines
Cheque Writers
Duplicators
etc. etc.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Send for
our
Price List

**THE
OFFICE
APPLIANCE
CO.**

4 Canton Road
Shanghai
Phone 4778

**Your Next Storage Battery
should be a —**

Prest-O-Lite

There is a correct
size for your car

Service Station And Sole Agents for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

In Liquidation

In accordance with instructions received from the Central Bureau of Liquidation, Peking, SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase of the Shanghai property of the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, known as

**No 14 The Bund
No 1, 1a, 1c Hankow Road**

comprising land and buildings suitable for offices and residences.

Tenders may be made in Shanghai Taels, Sterling, Francs, Gold Dollars or Yen and must be sent in to the undersigned on or before 15th March, 1919, plainly marked "Sealed Tenders." The Bureau does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

All further particulars may be obtained on application to

Bureau of Liquidation

of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai,

A. G. STEPHEN, Liquidator.

By his Attorney,

A. D. BRENT.
21201

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 16

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 15

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. Comfortable room for married couple or two bachelor friends. Hot and cold water, telephone, tennis, stabling and garage. Apply to Box 460, THE CHINA PRESS.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE, 8 Quinsan Gardens. Now vacant large and small rooms with board. Terms reasonable. Apply Mrs. G. Follock.

TO LET, with board, large comfortable newly-furnished room, with modern bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or two bachelor friends. Hot and cold water, telephone, tennis, stabling and garage. Apply to Box 460, THE CHINA PRESS.

WELL-furnished rooms to let, with or without board. 87, Range Road.
21272 F. 22.

TO LET: Central (in quiet location), large, cool and well-furnished room with board, for \$160 for two. Apply to Box 183, THE CHINA PRESS.
21261 F. 23.

TO LET, central, a furnished room with balcony, for gentleman only, no board. Apply to Box 177, THE CHINA PRESS.
21251 F. 22.

FOR \$80.00: nice furnished room, with board, in Central district. Quiet. Apply to Box 153, THE CHINA PRESS.
21189 F. 20.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED a room, furnished or unfurnished, with attached bathroom, no board. Central district preferred. Reply, stating terms, etc., to Box 176, THE CHINA PRESS.
21240

WANTED, board and room with bath in American or English family. Central location. Apply to Box 185, THE CHINA PRESS.
21269 F. 21.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED youth with knowledge of bookkeeping, typing, shipping and customs work and general office routine, desires position as general office assistant or assistant-bookkeeper. Apply to Box 186, THE CHINA PRESS.
21270 F. 22.

YOUNG LADY, American, competent stenographer and typist, desires position. Apply to Box 182, THE CHINA PRESS.
21260 F. 22.

POSITION WANTED: A Chinese gentleman, with ten years' practical experience in book-keeping and accounts, now employed in a local bank, wants to find some work to do after his office hours, at reasonable salary. Apply to Box 161, THE CHINA PRESS.
21207 F. 22.

CHINESE young man, with knowledge of typing, seeks situation. Please apply to Box 178, THE CHINA PRESS.
21252 F. 22.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

37A and 37B, CANTON ROAD: Offices to let. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road. Telephone East 24.
21223 F. 22.

TO LET offices, single or in suites, first floor, 6 Foochow Road; large rooms, steam heat, hardwood floors. Apply 51 Szechuen Road, ground floor.
21162

HOUSES TO LET

LARGE SET of ground floor offices, No. 17 Museum Road. Tls. 130 per month. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road. Telephone East 24.
21279 F. 26.

HOUSE TO LET, from 1st March, in Avenue Road, Tls. 55. Lease must be taken over. Apply to Box 184, THE CHINA PRESS.
21262 F. 23.

TO BE LET, No. 20 Chusan Road, from first of March, rent Tls. 35 per month. A finely situated house, with good neighbours. Apply to Box 150, THE CHINA PRESS.
21176 F. 20.

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road (at Seymour Road). Excellent residence for small family, four large rooms, several small ones. Now vacant. Open for inspection; will renovate. Apply on premises.
21060

TO LET: No. 11 Tifeng Road, at Yu Yuen Road, very modern six roomed residence with attics, tennis court, garage, stabling. Rent Tls. 100. Apply on premises.
21043

TO LET, 101 Avenue Road; detached foreign residence, nine rooms, garden, etc. Tls. 150 per month. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 27 Nanking Road.
21048

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED: British or American lady to teach two Chinese boys at any time of the day at their home. Please apply to Box 179, THE CHINA PRESS.
21253 F. 21.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Packard twin-six coupe, run 1,600 miles. For further particulars, apply to H. S. Honigsberg and Co.
21277 F. 22.

ONE 1918 Indian powerplus motor-cycle, type NE-18, electrically equipped, for sale at Taels 350. Apply to Central Garage Co.
21276 F. 22.

LADY leaving Shanghai offers long squirrel fur coat, with necklet and muff to match, for \$100; cost \$220. Apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.
21275.

FOR SALE, Maudellette camera; takes, develops and prints a picture in one minute; with one thousand post-cards and 10 boxes wonder solution. What offers? Apply to Box 187, THE CHINA PRESS.
21273 F. 20.

FOR SALE, hand and treadle sewing-machines, parts, needles, oils, belts, etc. Our prices are the lowest. Repair orders promptly executed. Apply Liengyi Mercantile Co., Y-15a North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 1640.
21246 F. 23.

KULING Bungalow for sale. Modern, well-furnished, unexcelled location. Also consider renting. Address the owner—A. A. Bullock, Peking.
21217 F. 21.

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 19, 1919.
Money And Bullion
 Sovereigns: buying rate.
 @ 4/8 1/2 = Tls. 4.25
 Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate.
 @ 112 = Tls. 89.29
 @ 72.5 = Mex. \$113.50
 Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.075
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 284
 Copper Cash: per tal 1870
 Native Interest: Tls. .02
 Bar Silver: 475d.
 Bank Rate of Discount: 5%
 Ex. Paris on London: Fr. 25.93
 Ex. N. Y. on London: T.T. G. \$4.76 1/2

Exchange Closing Quotations

London: Demand 4/8 1/2
 India: Demand 4/8 1/2
 Paris: Demand 4/8 1/2
 New York: Demand 4/8 1/2
 Hongkong: Demand 4/8 1/2
 Japan: Demand 4/8 1/2
 Batavia: Demand 4/8 1/2
 Singapore: Demand 4/8 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London: Demand 4/8 1/2
 India: Demand 4/8 1/2
 Paris: Demand 4/8 1/2
 New York: Demand 4/8 1/2
 Hongkong: Demand 4/8 1/2
 Japan: Demand 4/8 1/2
 Batavia: Demand 4/8 1/2
 Singapore: Demand 4/8 1/2

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate
 Roubles 100: Tls. 100
 Roubles 100: Mex. \$10.50

Customs House Exchange Rates

For February
 Tls. 3.58 @ 5/01
 1 @ 553 Francs 7.27
 0.75 @ 1193 Gold 2.53
 1 @ 431 Yen 2.53
 1 @ 150 Rupees 4.19
 1 @ 150 Mex. \$1.50
 1 @ Roubles

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, February 19, 1919.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
 Official
 Kiangtze Cotton Tls. 14.50 March
 Yangtze Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 8.50
 Telephone Tls. 78.00
 New Engineering Tls. 24.50
 Shanghai Lands Tls. 71.00
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 133.00 cash
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 133.00 March
 Chemors Tls. 1.02
 Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 0.50
 Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 0.60
 Sungei Duri Tls. 8.25
 Tebong Tls. 14.50
 Unofficial
 Yangtze Insurance \$215.00
 Langkats Tls. 22.50 C. N. I.

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, February 19, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
 Official
 New Engineering Tls. 25.25 March
 Unofficial
 New Engineering Tls. 24.50 cash

The China Mutual Life Insurance

Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.
 Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at
 10 Canton Road,
 Shanghai.

Cotton Market

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending February 20:
 Chinese Cotton.—During the past week under review but very little business may be said to have been consummated and rates with slight variations here and there remain unchanged at the close with an easy undertone. Though prices in Mid-America have risen by 130 points for spot since our last issue such hardly affected the local market and which may be ascribed to the heavy balance of the crop still unsold lying in the warehouses.
 The mills apparently are for the time being fairly well supplied and no sooner further improvement evolves in the yarn situation there is no doubt that more activity will be engendered in the consumption of the local staple which circumstances would indicate the wise policy of taking advantage of every break that may present itself as a precautionary measure against any sharp upward fluctuation that may arise. Tone of the market, quiet.
 Liverpool:
 Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F.
 Sakelardis: 27.50d.
 Price of Fine M. C. Bengal 14.91d.
 Price of Good Middling 17.70d.
 Price of Good Middling last reported 18.08d.
 Tone of market, steady.
 New York Market:
 Price of Mid American, Mar. 23.04d.
 May 22.27d.
 Market, steady.
 Indian Market:
 Broach, new crop, Rs. 553 per candy.
 Market, steady.

In their report for week ending February 20, Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld and Son write as follows:
 China Cotton.—During the early part of the week the cotton market was rather active. The feature of special importance was the short selling of Bears, in consequence of which prices declined some seven mace from the level of a week ago, but just when the apathy seemed greatest, holders of actual cotton resumed aggressive operations, and aided by a lighter movement of the raw material, succeeded in causing considerable nervousness among the opposing interest.
 The outlook for the immediate future continues uncertain, but aside from intermediate fluctuations, the dominant factor in setting the question of the price at which the balance of this crop will be sold is undoubtedly the demand in the outside caused by the unrest in Europe, the yarn market, and the attitude of the Chinese farmers. The latter are, as we expected, reluctant to part with their holdings at current rates, and this has been more than demonstrated by the daily receipts which are almost nil for this time of the year.
 As to consumption the yarn situation continues steady to firm with practically no abatement in the demand for "spot" yarn, notwithstanding the high prices prevailing. It is not surprising, therefore, that with all the indications pointing to large requirements of cotton as soon as peace is signed and labor troubles are adjusted, the trade should exhibit great nervousness over the future outlook. We believe, therefore, that the market will show great sensitivity to any favorable news, and that for the present the Bull side of the market will offer the best basis for operations, though in taking this view, it should not be overlooked that it might be well at times to take advantage of strong spots to secure accrued profits with the view of replacing purchases in easier markets. Tone of the market, steady.
 Liverpool, February 14, 1919.
 Liverpool Market: Egyptian, pence
 Mid-American March 15.15
 Mid-American May 13.15
 Mid-American Spot 17.15
 Market, steady.
 New York, February 17, 1919.
 March 23.06 cents opening quotation.
 May 22.14 cents opening quotation.
 Spot 27.70 closing quotation.
 March 22.70 closing quotation.
 May 22.69 closing quotation.
 July 22.44 closing quotation.
 Market, firm. Cause of rise m/l's buying and shorts covering.
 Bombay, February 17, 1919.
 Indian Market:
 Broach 556 Rps. per khandy.
 Market, weak.

Exchange Market

In their report for week ending February 19, Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write as follows:
 Exchange.—The London and New York maximum prices of silver remain at 48.5d. and G. \$1.01 respectively. Our local rate for T/T on London at 4/8 1/2 is lower than last week. The drop is the result of demand for T/T on London, to a certain extent on speculative account, while very little cover in the shape of export paper is offering. Our rates are now close to the parity of silver, and the local gold dealers have at least £1,000,000 T/T on London overbought for March. The liquidation of this amount is likely to bring steady rates. Our local stock of sycee and bar silver at Tls. 26,320,000 is Tls. 350,000 higher than last week. The stock of Chinese and Mexican dollars at \$15,370,000 is \$1,370,000 higher than last reported.

Hankow Market

For week ending February 12, Haakow Market was as follows:
 Finance and Money Market
 We have to report a quiet week, with very few bills offering and a fair demand for T. T. There was a small amount of inter-bank business transacted on the 7th instant. For Tals T. T. on Shanghai the Chinese market opened at 97.3 after the holidays, and the usual complimentary sales were made with foreign banks. 97.3 is quoted with banks unwilling sellers.
 Dollars firmed up from 70.1 buyers 70.3 sellers to 70.2 and 70.4 respectively, and close firm. Native interest: 5 percent after being 3 percent. Changsha Exchange: 27.
 In the absence of any demand from home the local market can scarcely be said to have re-opened yet, but Chinese merchants seem anxious to do business. Conference rates have been reduced 20 percent and steamers for Genoa and Antwerp have created some little excitement, but they do not, however, appear to be well supported so far.
 Imports
 Up to date this market has not yet opened after the China New Year holidays, and there has been no business and no clearances.

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless)
 Paris, February 18.—(Via Lyons and K. K. K.) Paris exchange:
 Paris-London cheques 26.00
 War Loans:
 3 percent 64.50
 4 percent 1917 74.95
 Liberty Loans:
 4 percent 1918 74.70
 5 percent 90.50

NO PROGRESS IN 30 YEARS, SAYS OKUMA

Japan Constitution At Standstill Since It Was Adopted, According To Waseda Sage

Tokio, February 12.—Marquis Okuma received Japanese reporters yesterday, the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution and commented upon current events and conditions.
 As soon as the Jiji reporter was ushered in, Marquis Okuma, in his grandfatherly manner, said:
 "Well, how does the influenza affect you? You gentlemen of the press are all young men full of energy, so that influenza probably is afraid of you."
 The Marquis was seated in his lounge chair beside a gas stove.
 "You always appear to be well, Marquis, and we are very glad, indeed, to see you in good health," said the reporter.
 But Marquis Okuma hardly gave the reporter opportunity to finish what he was going to say. He took up the subject of good health and gave figures of the dead by influenza in Europe, America, Japan, and Asia.
 "But," the Marquis continued, "as there are too many people and too little vacant land, influenza will serve as a readjuster of jingo-population. Yes, it is a good readjuster." Then he plunged into another subject.
 "We have had press despatches about the strange behavior of the Chinese peace delegates, haven't we? The animal called 'Tanuki' (badger) uses his trickery until he dies. A tanuki has four legs, whereas a man has two. If some one behind says aloud the tanuki is dead, then immediately the tanuki will lie down flat on the ground pretending that he is dead. There's where the man pursuing the tanuki has his opportunity to catch the tanuki. The tanuki, indeed, talks by his own trickery."
 The reporter wanted Marquis Okuma to tell of his reminiscences about the Constitution. Marquis Okuma talked for an hour. He said that it is a proper thing to celebrate the thirtieth year of the Constitution as a gift from the Emperor. "But the constitutional government of Japan has made no progress whatever in thirty years," he said that he is ashamed that he could not exert his influence sufficiently to bring about the progress of constitutional government.
 The Japanese constitutional gov-

ernment was foreshadowed by the visit of Commodore Perry, Marquis Okuma, told. The second step was made when the Emperor of Meiji proclaimed the five principles of government, which bespoke government by public opinion. He then told how the movement was started early in the Meiji Era by men, his seniors, like Count Itagaki, Soyemitsu and Ito, who memorialized the throne to the urgency of promulgating the Constitution. The influence of scholars like Yokoi, Fukuzawa, and others had a great deal to do, according to Marquis Okuma, with bringing about the proclamation of the Constitution.

Rubber Outputs

	Dec.	Jan.
Alma	35,000	35,000
Amherst	6,945	6,155
Batu Aman	65,500	87,000
Anglo-Dutch	187,000	216,000
Anglo-Java	27,000	26,543
Ayer Tawah	24,000	20,473
Batu Aman	17,595	19,372
Bute	18,035	18,203
Chempadak	10,000	12,000
Chemer	25,112	22,165
Cheng	17,597	21,160
Consolidated	59,897	68,373
Dominion	47,135	48,585
Gula Kalumpung	107,100	130,500
Java Consolidated	71,000	78,000
Kamunting	29,100	30,230
Kapala	10,819	10,966
Kapayang	15,700	—
Karan	10,780	11,690
Kota Bahru	39,324	40,647
Kroewok	55,000	58,000
Langkat	71,100	74,032
Padang	26,500	26,500
Permatas	7,580	7,871
Pengkalan	14,884	15,946
Rapah	21,800	16,000
Samagaga	19,000	22,000
Semambu	15,308	11,698
See Kee	9,553	—
Semawang	39,093	40,214
Shanghai-Malay	25,733	—
Sungei Kelantan	11,134	10,000
Sungei Seremban	12,947	13,854
Shanghai-Pahang	14,636	15,821
Shanghai-Sumatra	19,730	—
Shanghai-Kelang	14,400	—
Sua Manggis	22,000	—
Sungai	13,353	13,371
Sungei Duri	28,134	31,362
Taipang	14,115	13,504
Tanah Merah	42,800	38,000
Tebong	78,000	82,000
Uluohi	5,349	5,832
Zangke	74,000	67,000

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Physicians Prescribe Castoria.

CASTORIA has met with pronounced favor on the part of physicians, pharmaceutical societies and medical authorities. It is used by physicians with results most gratifying. The extended use of Castoria is unquestionably the result of three facts: 1st, The indisputable evidence that it is harmless; 2nd, That it not only cures stomachic ailments and quiets the nerves, but assimilates the food; 3rd, It is an agreeable and perfect substitute for castor oil. It is absolutely safe. It does not contain any opium, morphine, or other narcotic and does not stupefy. It is unlike Soothing Syrup, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, etc. This is a good deal for a medical journal to say. Our duty, however, is to expose danger and record the means of advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge, Castoria is a remedy which produces composure and health, by regulating the system—not by stupefying it—and our readers are entitled to the information.—Hall's Journal of Health.

The signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria.
 "Your Castoria stands first in its class. In my thirty years of practice I can say I never have found anything that so fitted the place."
 WILLIAM BELMONT, M. D.,
 Cleveland, Ohio.
 "I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use."
 S. A. HUGHMAN, M. D.,
 Philadelphia, Pa.
 "I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it."
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\$50,000.00

Issued under the authorization of the Government of the Republic of China on the 2nd April, 1918.
 To be drawn among 50,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 1st March, 1919.
 One tenth of each ticket will be sold at \$0.60, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Humanitarian Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects, if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Prices for whole tickets \$6.00.

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1 First Prize	\$50,000
1 Second Prize	12,000
1 Third Prize	6,000
2 Fourth Prizes	4,000
5 Fifth Prizes	1,000
10 Sixth Prizes	300
20 Seventh Prizes	100
50 Eighth Prizes	50
700 Ninth Prizes	20
2 Each approximate to the First Prize	500
2 Each approximate to the Second Prize	150
2 Each approximate to the Third Prize	100
4 Each approximate to the Fourth Prize	50
10 Each approximate to the Fifth Prize	25
20 Each approximate to the Sixth Prize	12
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of first Prize	15
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize	12
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Third Prize	12
998 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Fourth Prize	10
2495 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of fifth Prize	10
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of First Prize	30
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of Second Prize	20
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of Third Prize	10

6117 drawn tickets Total \$161,021

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.
 All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)										Nanking To Shanghai North—Down									
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	2nd	Fast	Local	Fast	Express	Local	STATIONS	Local	Fast	Express	2nd	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express
SHANGHAI	7.05	8.30	9.40	10.45	11.55	12.55	1.05	2.15	3.25	PEKING	11.15	12.15	13.15	14.15	15.15	16.15	17.15	18.15	19.15
WUSU	7.15	8.40	9.50	10.55	12.05	13.05	1.15	2.25	3.35	TIENTSIN	11.25	12.25	13.25	14.25	15.25	16.25	17.25	18.25	19.25
CHANGCHOW	7.25	8.50	10.00	11.05	12.15	13.15	1.25	2.35	3.45	CHANGCHOW	11.35	12.35	13.35	14.35	15.35	16.35	17.35	18.35	19.35
TANJANG	7.35	9.00	10.10	11.15	12.25	13.25	1.35	2.45	3.55	WUJIANG	11.45	12.45	13.45	14.45	15.45	16.45	17.45	18.45	19.45
CHIN KIANG	7.45	9.10	10.20	11.25	12.35	13.35	1.45	2.55	4.05	SOOCHOW	11.55	12.55	13.55	14.55	15.55	16.55	17.55	18.55	19.55
NANKING	7.55	9.20	10.30	11.35	12.45	13.45	1.55	3.05	4.15	SHANGHAI	12.05	13.05	14.05	15.05	16.05	17.05	18.05	19.05	20.05

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE)										Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down									
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	2nd	Fast	Local	Fast	Express	Local	STATIONS	Local	Fast	Express	2nd	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Express
WOOSUNG	7.10	8.30	9.40	10.45	11.55	12.55	1.05	2.15	3.25	SHANGHAI	11.15	12.15	13.15	14.15	15.15	16.15	17.15	18.15	19.15
SHANGHAI	7.20	8.40	9.50	10.55	12.05	13.05	1.15	2.25	3.35	WOOSUNG	11.25	12.25	13.25	14.25	15.25	16.25	17.25	18.25	19.25

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE.										ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"									
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	Slow	Local	Express	Fast	Slow	Local	STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	Slow	Local	Express	Fast	Slow	Local
Shanghai North	7.05	8.30	9.40	10.45	11.55	12.55	1.05	2.15	3.25	Zahkou	11.15	12.15	13.15	14.15	15.15	16.15	17.15	18.15	19.15
Jessfield	7.15	8.40	9.50	10.55	12.05	13.05	1.15	2.25	3.35	Hangchow	11.25	12.25	13.25	14.25	15.25	16.25	17.25	18.25	19.25
Soochow	7.25	8.50	10.00	11.05	12.15	13.15	1.25	2.35	3.45	Changchow	11.35	12.35	13.35	14.35	15.35	16.35	17.35	18.35	19.35
Langhua Junction	7.35	9.00	10.10	11.15	12.25	13.25	1.35	2.45	3.55	Yehkah	11.45	12.45	13.45	14.45	15.45	16.45	17.45	18.45	19.45
Shanghai South	7.45	9.10	10.20	11.25	12.35	13.35	1.45	2.55	4.05	Kashan	11.55	12.55	13.55	14.55	15.55	16.55	17.55	18.55	19.55
Langhua Junction	7.55	9.20	10.30	11.35	12.45	13.45	1.55	3.05	4.15	Shanghai North	12.05	13.05	14.05	15.05	16.05	17.05	18.05	19.05	20.05

URGES LEAGUE BASED ON EQUAL SACRIFICE

Conway Would Have Each Member Assume Its Share Of 150-Billion War Debt

IN RATIO OF ITS WEALTH

British M. P. Would Use Indemnities As Nucleus, Barring Germany At First

London, January 4.—President Wilson's advocacy of the League of Nations is marred, according to some critics, by the fact that he has not laid before the world an exposition of the practical details whereby the scheme is to be put in working order. On the other hand, it is argued that by not sponsoring any particular plan, the President makes his position all the stronger, and that he deliberately maintains a detached attitude in the belief that out of the study of the question by many minds in all countries and from comparison and collation of the various suggestions will come the clearest comprehension of the practical basis on which the league can be founded and the method by which it can be worked out.

Several tentative efforts in both directions have been made here as well as in America. One that is attracting considerable attention in the highest quarters in England and is being submitted for the consideration of French statesmen has been drawn up by Sir Martin Conway, who, now that his mountain-climbing days are over, has gone into politics and is one of the newly elected Members of the House of Commons. Sir Martin during the war has been acting as Director of the Imperial War Museum, and it was his chief at the Office of Works, Sir Alfred Mond, who suggested that his proposals should be submitted for public consideration.

Sir Martin Conway's Views

In a statement prepared for The New York Times, in whose columns leaders of American thought have discussed this question, Sir Martin says:

"In the evolution of political institutions it has often happened that some proposed development obtained vague popularity as a phrase or war cry long before the meaning of the phrase itself had been clearly defined. Such is now the case with what is called the League of Nations. Mr. Wilson upholds such a league as a human incorporation of the ideals of justice and right. Others think of it mainly as insurance against future war."

"Whatever shape it may ultimately take, we may regard it as the great outcome of the victory of the Allies, the goal of their united efforts, and, in fact—though they did not realise it when they went to war—the unconscious aim of all of them throughout. If such was indeed the case, if the League of Nations was the prize which all co-operated to win, in which all alike will share, and by which all alike in years to come will equally profit, it seems to follow that its solid foundation should be equality of sacrifice."

"In fact, the sacrifices of the Allies have been far from equal in proportion to their respective wealth and population. In a League of Nations, based upon the admitted principle of equality of sacrifice, each member of the league would have to assume a share of responsibilities proportionate to that member's wealth and population, with some consideration of the amount as set off against his loss of life during the war. If the voting power of each member in the councils of the league were to be proportionate to the share of responsibility by it assumed we should then be setting up a league based, as President Wilson desires, on the elementary principles of right and justice."

"Mr. Wilson says that the United States will not join any but a world League of Nations. Must we await a consensus of all the nations on earth before we can begin? Surely the

Allies and the United States together form at the present moment a League of Nations abundantly powerful, about which as a nucleus a World League might be formed in the process of time. Let us begin, then, with the Allies, and see how we can apply to them the principle of equality of sacrifice."

"Assume roughly that the cost of the war to the allied belligerents and the United States plus the necessary costs of demobilisation, pensions, repatriation of industries, and the cost of feeding the peoples of Eastern Europe will amount in all to some £30,000,000,000. The League of Allied nations should assume responsibility for that entire sum and should take over from its constituent members the war debts they have contracted, making also allowances to them for the respective sums actually raised by taxation and spent by them toward the cost of the war. This responsibility should then be shared out between members of the Allied League in proportion to their relative wealth, each member binding himself to pay periodically into the coffers of the league his apportioned share of interest. The value of membership would consist in the League's guarantee to each of its members of its territorial integrity and of mutual commercial preference, the use of ports, coaling stations, and so forth."

Exclusion Of Germans

"The league would, in fact, insure its members against the necessity of waging defensive war, and if such a war were to be forced upon it it would undertake to share the expense and perhaps to provide military help. Every power entering the league would have to pay an entrance fee which would take the form of the assumption on its part of a share of the capital expenditure which brought the league into being, proportioned in the same way as with the original members to its relative wealth, population, resources, and so forth. The Central European powers would, in the first instance be outside the league. They provoked the war; they continued it long after—as we now know—they had any possibility of victory. By all the fundamental principles of justice: the entire expense of the war ought to fall upon them. No one has yet shown how this can be brought to pass, but all are agreed that Germany and her allies must make such payment as it is possible to extract from them without inhumanity. This payment must be spread over a series of years and should be made to the League of Nations; it should form the first stage of a sinking fund to reduce the amount of the league's indebtedness."

"When Germany and her allies have purged their crime by making the agreed reparation, then and not till then they may be qualified to enter the League of Nations, and they will enter it on the same terms as the other partners, namely, by in their turn assuming responsibility for the pro rata share of the debt. Thus they degrees all the nations of the earth would be practically forced to come into the League of Nations and to assume their share of responsibility for the costs of the war."

"This would have a double effect. It would relieve the belligerents of some part of the burden of indebtedness they have piled up. It would neutralise the incidence of that indebtedness upon individual powers by spreading it uniformly all over the world, and it would provide great international security, an unrivaled basis of credit, which could very soon be converted on a 3 percent basis, thereby still further lightening the burden of the taxpayers of the world beyond the amount contributed by the Central European Powers in part compensation for the damage they have wrought. There would be no occasion for introducing a sinking fund until such time as the whole world was included within the League of Nations and the final division of responsibility for the common debt had been apportioned among them. As soon, however, as that stage of development had been reached, a sinking fund might be set up and the whole debt extinguished in a century, which would be but a day in the prospective lifetime of the league."

GOMPERS OPPOSES BOLSHEVIST CAUSE

Famous Labor Leader Now In Europe To Organise A New, Conservative Labor League

TO AID GENERAL PEACE

Crossed Atlantic With Baron Makino And Other Delegates From Japan

New York, January 9.—Two distinct groups of men interested in the furtherance of labor's cause and the extermination of Bolshevism, abroad as well as in the United States, left New York on January 8 for Liverpool. At the head of one of the delegations is Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who is accompanied by four vice-presidents of that organization, James Dunkin, of Quincy, Mass.; John R. Alpine, of Chicago, and Frank Duffy and Walter Green, of Indianapolis.

The other delegation consisted of Charles Edward Russell, president of the Social Democratic League, publicist, writer and at one time candidate for the Presidency on the Socialist ticket, and William English Walling, secretary of the Social Democratic League. Both Mr. Gompers and Mr. Russell had issued statements on Tuesday evening to which they said they had little to add when they reached the Cunard pier before boarding the Carmania. Mr. Russell said he and Mr. Walling expected to go to England, France, Switzerland and Italy.

Asked if they would go to Germany before they returned home, Mr. Russell replied with a very emphatic "No!"

"Must Show Repentance"

"Decidedly not," he added. "The German people must first show that they are truly repentant before we shall make any effort to interest ourselves in the affairs of Germany. We are going abroad to induce the radical socialists to support President Wilson's fourteen points looking to a durable peace and to the extermination of what has been termed Bolshevism. We must do far better by labor than we have ever done before. We must give labor better wages, better living conditions and complete equality of opportunity with all the rest of us for culture, leisure and education. Unless we are willing to do this we may as well settle ourselves to accept a struggle with some form of Bolshevism—not, perhaps, called by that name, but having that origin, inspiration and disturbing consequences."

The principal reason for the trip of Mr. Gompers and his aides at this time is to organize a new labor trade movement to fight the spread of Bolshevism.

"We are going to try to arrange to maintain labor in the position it should occupy in the present movement for general peace," said Mr. Gompers. "Labor should work for this peace with all of us, and spread the message of peace to the workers throughout the world. That is what we shall endeavor to do while we are abroad."

Mr. Gompers and his assistants will spend three months in England, France, Switzerland and Italy. They, like Mr. Russell and Mr. Walling, have no present idea of going to Germany.

Talked To Marine Workers

Just before the leaving of the Carmania Mr. Gompers had an earnest talk with a delegation of the marine workers of New York Harbor, who are now deliberating upon the next step in the movement for a general strike in this port. After the conference neither Mr. Gompers nor the delegates would discuss the subject of their talk.

An interesting party among the 281 cabin passengers aboard the

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Carmania was that of the Japanese mission to the peace conference at Versailles. The mission is headed by Baron Nobuaki Makino, a Japanese diplomat of note. Others in the party are Michiharu Mishima, secretary to the Baron; Lieutenant General Takeji Nara and his staff; Vice-Admiral Isamu Takeshita and his staff; Eigo Fukai, director of the Bank of Japan and his assistants; Kikusaburo Fukui and Matsuo Kita and six private secretaries and three clerks to Secretary Mishima. There are altogether, thirty-eight members in the Japanese delegation.

The Japanese party was escorted from San Francisco by Norman Armour, formerly secretary to Ambassador Francis at St. Petersburg. He will now take up his work at the American Legation, at Brussels, also taking part in the peace conference at Versailles.

"I deeply appreciate the hospitality of the government and the people of the United States," said Baron Makino. "We have received nothing but courtesies since our arrival on the Pacific coast."

"This is our first visit to your country," said Mr. Mishima. "What impresses us most forcibly is the part the women are taking in public affairs. The status of women will never revert to what it was before the war, for they have shown what great work they are capable of in times of stress, when cool judgment is most needed."

VOTES FOR WOMEN LIKE HORSES FOR BEGGARS

Suffrage Discussion Has Developed 'Sufts' And 'Antis' In Japan

Tokio, February 10.—With reference to the question of universal suffrage, which is now discussed by the Japanese people with considerable gusto and enthusiasm, it is interesting to know the attitude of Japanese "new women" toward the suffrage question. As in England and America, this discussion has brought forward "sufts" and "antis." The suffragettes are headed by several well-known new women including Mrs. Akiko Yosano, noted poet and author, who is actively carrying on the suffrage campaign by her contributions to the Taiyo and other periodicals.

Among the prominent figures in the other camp may be noted Mrs. Wakao Yamada, who was a member of the defunct blue-stocking society, which a few years ago started Tokio, including as it did among its membership a number of new women whose views on social and other matters as expounded in their organ caused trepidation among the strongest of Japanese men. After a somewhat eventful career for a few years the bluenism of these women disappeared and most of them are now "good wives and wise mothers," as is the ideal of the Japanese educationalist. Mrs. Yamada, who in those days was considered a blue-stocking, referring to the universal suffrage

movement, remarks: "Probably it is right that women should be enfranchised in case universal suffrage is adopted but in the present standard of intelligence and education among the Japanese women their enfranchisement would be somewhat analogous to making a present of a horse to a beggar. Most probably they would be vexed about the handling of suffrage not knowing what to do with it. The diffusion of education and the uplifting of their social position is more urgent than the enfranchisement of women."

Mr. Sho Isobe, another "new woman," says: "The enfranchisement of women may be good for some but generally speaking Japanese women are not yet in a position to pay serious attention to politics. At present they are too much occupied by domestic duties to leave much time for outside work."



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Germany's Propaganda In Spain Dies A Quick Death

Advent Of American Trade Commissioner And Signing Of Terms Combined To Dish The Activities Of Teuton Prince

By Walter Littlefield
(New York Times)

While certain Madrid papers were reproducing parts of an article which had appeared in The New York Times of March 17, showing that German propaganda in Spain was running the same course that it had in the United States—from pro-German news and manifestos to unneutral acts and plots against the Government which was Germany's host—the net was gradually being drawn about the Kaiser's embassy at 4 Psoe de la Castellana, Madrid, and its most distinguished inmate, his Royal Highness Prince von Ratibor und Corvey.

It has taken just eight months, however, for the Madrid Government to appreciate the nature of the net cast and how tight its strands were being drawn by successive Ministries; and even now things might have gone on as they were had it not been that the armistice of Nov. 11 caused the official holders of the net to bestir themselves and land their catch.

They have now done so, high and dry. According to the Official Gazette of Madrid diplomatic relations have been broken off between Spain and Germany; Polo de Bernabe, the Spanish Ambassador, has been recalled from Berlin, where he has administered the affairs of the principal members of the Entente with unusual efficiency. And to Prince Ratibor and several members of his staff have been handed their passports.

Last March Captain von Krohn, the German Naval Attaché, and Dr. von Stohrer of the embassy staff—the Boy-Ed and von Pape of the Ratibor organization—were urgently invited to depart from Madrid. Both had been caught red-handed in attempting to turn the Juntas de Defensa of Barcelona against the Government and dynasty. But Captain von Krohn had done more. He had not only maintained wireless communication with the U-boats off the coast, but through his beneficent ministrations these U-boats, when badly shot up, sought shelter in Spanish ports, always sure of a safe conduct to sea when the repairs had been attended to. His most notorious achievement was that of liberating the U-293 from her internment at Cadiz in October, 1917.

Still, his Royal Highness von Ratibor lingered, paying his way back with the Court party, the press, and the Austrophile clergy, at the rate of \$30,000 a week.

But aside from the gradually awakening comprehension of the masses of the people to the true nature of German Kultur, two events had recently occurred which, just as gradually, were circumventing the results formerly produced by the \$30,000 per. The Anglo-Spanish trade agreement had been negotiated in December, 1917. It came just in time to avert serious alarm in Spanish industries, where many factories were already threatening to close for want of coal, while the fruit growers of the southeast had the prospect of seeing their produce rotting on their hands. Then, in the following March, the trade treaty with the United States was signed, by which Spain was to help provision the American army in France, and in return receive much-desired raw material.

The treaty with England kept labor employed and relieved want; that with the United States actually gave the Spaniards an opportunity to make money. And everything would have been lovely, from Catalonia to Andalusia, from Galicia to Valencia, had it not been for one thing—the U-boat. Captain von Krohn had disappeared, but other German hands continued to manipulate the wireless plant at Aranjuez.

Spain's Ship Losses
In five weeks last Spring Spain lost as many ships by U-boats bringing the total thus destroyed up to eighty—20 percent of the entire registry. No wonder the people who had been taking the Ratibor \$30,000 a week began to have misgivings as to the ultimate advantage of their transactions, especially when certain papers began to whine like the Imperial and Liberal. This from the Imperial:

"The persistence of the submarines is exhausting our patience. We receive, in spite of the gratitude which is our due, the same treatment as an enemy power, our trade encountering such difficulties that it amounts to our being cut off from the whole world."

And this from the Liberal:
"The brigands of the sea have sunk another of our ships. The German violence cannot declare that the Sebastian was carrying contraband of war, since it was laden with ordinary Spanish common salt for an American port. It is a criminal, brutal act, and deserves a virile protest from the whole country against the ingratitude and insults of Germany."

Ingratitude, indeed, since Ratibor was allowed to remain and the wireless at Aranjuez was allowed to send forth its murder-inciting messages!

But nothing really happened until July, when the Eguisquiza was sunk, bringing the total of Spanish ships so lost up to eighty-eight, and the number of Spanish sailors killed to well over one hundred. It was then that the Correspondencia de Espana, which had suffered severely from the withdrawal of German patronage owing to its unswerving neutrality, ironically suggested that the treaties with England and the United States "be denounced as their continuance only served to diminish the Spanish mercantile marine." The Correspondencia added:

"We ask the Allies to sell us at reasonable prices coal, cotton, petroleum, and other articles indispensable for our

national life. The Allies generously consent; and our ships set forth to fetch these products. But they do not return. The German submarines, these same submarines that have been unable to prevent the transport of a million and a half of American troops to the French battlefields, employ themselves in gaining easy victories by sinking our defenseless merchant shipping."

At the same time (Aug. 3) El Mundo, which had also suffered from the advertising boycott inspired from 4 Psoe de la Castellana, relieved itself as follows:

"As our tonnage disappears our aggressors are creating banks here for the purpose of economic penetration, and perhaps also with the object of saving the interned German and Austrian ships. One day we shall be compelled for want of shipping of our own to make use of these vessels, which will have been mortgaged meanwhile to one of the new banks."

"How will it be possible to regard as prizes of war ships in which Spanish interests are involved and which are in the Spanish service? Thus the Central Empires will manage to save their interned ships at the cost of the Spanish mercantile marine and the lives of our sailors. We cannot expect to enjoy the friendship of Germany for nothing."

Anti-Spy Law
But that day never came. Before the month was up the Madrid Government, with a temerity that must have astonished Ratibor and possibly itself, sent two sharp notes to Berlin and then proceeded to seize the interned German ships to recoup for those sunk by U-boats. It also had Parliament pass an anti-espionage law of which the following are the chief articles:

1. Any one in Spanish territory giving information to any foreign power or its agents which concerns the neutrality of Spain, or which might be prejudicial to any foreign power, will be punished by imprisonment and a fine of \$125 to \$5,000.

2. Any one who is authorized to prohibit the publication, transmission, or circulation of any matter deemed contrary to the respect due to the neutrality of Spain or to the national security, and to punish anyone concerned with the same, by imprisonment or by a fine of \$125 to \$5,000.

3. The propagation of information relating to outside occurrences which might alarm or disquiet the Spanish people is punishable by the same penalties as No. 2.

4. Any one who, by speech, writing, print, diagram, photograph, caricature, or any other method, insults or brings contempt upon a foreign Government official, people, Government, army, or diplomatic representative will be punished by imprisonment and fined \$125 to \$5,000, both punishments being cumulative in the event of repeated offenses.

5. If it should be considered necessary for the better application of these provisions, the Council of Ministers may establish a censorship of printed matter, or of matter intended for publication, whether produced in or imported into Spain, which in any way relates to the war.

The fact that Senor Dato was the author of this law was in itself sufficient guarantee that the Government intended to apply it with the most exact and honorable neutrality. On the other hand, it did not take Ratibor and his agents long to see that the law might be diverted to operate against the exposure of espionage rather than used against the thing itself. The most violent militant German propaganda conducted in the Carretero, or Carretero Espanol, as Spanish friends of the Entente called the paper, in A. B. C., El Ejercito Espanol, La Correspondencia Militar, and other journals subsidized by German interests suddenly subsided, while complaints were lodged with the authorities against El Pais, El Sol, Nuevo Mundo, Mundo Grafico, and the Esquella de Barcelona, the clever cartoons of which had made the inmates of 4 Psoe de la Castellana squirm.

Public meetings in which sentiments favoring the Entente were expressed were broken up by the police. In other ways Prince Ratibor continued to have the new law operate against the interests of the Entente even when those interests were identified with Spanish. Article 1, for example, was turned against the En-

Leon Bourgeois



M. Bourgeois is probably the best informed statesman in France on international affairs, and is an advocate of the League of Nations plan. He is the only representative of France at Versailles that was not in public office when the armistice was signed.

ente's counter-espionage, practically the Government's only means of learning the truth about the crime against Spanish neutrality. We have seen how Article 4 was turned against the papers and periodicals favorable to the Entente cause, just because, for the time being, the Germanophile press had ceased its personal attacks of the grossest and most poisonous nature against prominent ally officials.

Finally the provisions of Article 5 were applied and a censorship was established. This department was so flagrantly operated in German interests that its antics would have been ridiculous had the subject not been so serious.

Then it was that El Sol resumed its activities, which last Spring had exposed von Stohrer plotting "acts of violence" with the Spanish anarchist, Miguel Pascual. El Sol now laid a trap for the censor which was successfully sprung. On the night of Sept. 18 it fabricated two short telegrams, expressed in identical language and submitted them to the censor. One purported to come from the German wireless station of Nauen, near Berlin, and the other from Paris. The following is a translation of the two messages as they appeared in "deadly parallel" in the paper the next morning.

(Authorized by the Censor.)
Nauen, 17, (11 p.m.). The Vice-Chancellor, speaking of the recent incidents relating to the offer of peace, said to a representative of The Associated Press:

"The enemy judges us with a violence proper to his condition; he believes us beaten, starving, and without dignity. He is mistaken; our brave soldiers know how to give a worthy reply to the iniquity of those who seek to wipe out us and our allies as independent nations."

(Mutated by the Censor.)
Paris, 17, (11 p.m.). M. Clemenceau, speaking of the recent incidents relating to the offer of peace, said before the Municipality of Paris:

"The enemy believes us beaten and starving; he is mistaken; our brave soldiers know how to give a worthy reply to those who seek to wipe out us and our allies as independent nations."

This revelation merely excited an academic interest in Government circles, for whatever may have been the reason, no Government since 1914 had really dared to take a firm grasp of the nettle of German espionage, such work as had been done against it was due rather to the vigilance of allied representatives, and later by the exposures in the Spanish press, than to a really strict enforcement of the existing laws against breaches of neutrality.

Incitement to Murder
In the affair of the anarchist Pascual, El Sol had published a letter

from Dr. von Stohrer to Pascual inciting 100 pesetas to pay for printing of some of his terrorist propaganda. Now, although Captain von Krohn had long since departed on a U-boat for the fatherland, von Stohrer, although no longer persona grata with the Spanish Government, still lingered in Madrid. He still dined with Spanish officials on fashionable nights at the Ritz Hotel with cynical effrontery. So El Sol returned to the original charge and by dint of constant prodding got from Ratibor an admission that the documents it had printed in regard to Pascual, von Stohrer and Co. were authentic. On this admission it drew up the following indictment, which, backed up by the aforesaid and other documents, even the phlegmatic Government could not disregard:

1. That the letter from von Stohrer to Miguel Pascual offering 100 pesetas for the leaflet is authentic. That is to say, the Embassy was in negotiations with a known anarchist.

2. That it helped to pay for the publication of a violent political document dealing with the internal affairs of Spain.

3. That at the time when the German Embassy was conducting a furious campaign against Count Romanones, this known anarchist was suggesting "acts of violence" to one of its officials.

The seriousness of this indictment can be realized when it is remembered that during the reign of the present King two Prime Ministers, Canovas del Castillo and Canalejas, have actually been murdered by anarchists, yet Ratibor, far from informing the Spanish authorities of Pascual's criminal plans, as he was bound to do as the representative of a friendly nation, had actually conspired with the anarchist to put these plans through for the benefit of Germany.

The action of the Spanish Government, spurred on by this revelation, was ironical. It invited with usual highbrow courtesy his Royal Highness to indicate which ships it should seize among those interned for U-boat repairs!

As the 11th of November was now rapidly approaching and all Spain was beginning to realize that the Court, with the notable exception of the King, the clergy, and the "big interests" had all backed the wrong horse, here arrived on the scene the American Commissioner for Trade.

Although with the periodic demand of Senor Camba for autonomy for Catalonia and the coming of the budget announcements had produced a ministerial crisis, nevertheless, the

coming of the American cleared the international atmosphere. It had for some time been evident that the period immediately following the war would be one of unprecedented development in Spain. The Germans had realized this and long ago had laid their plans for an elaborate commercial penetration out of which they hoped to draw practically all the material necessary for the recuperation of their strength in arms. El Sol and other pro-Ally papers had already exposed the activities of a German agent in Pamplona, who had brought word from Berlin that the thousands of Germans, who had come there at the beginning of the war, must remain and that commercial assistance would, if necessary, be provided for establishing them in business.

And when Nov. 11 finally came the following companies had already been established: Fabrica Azucarera de Lucena, (sugar refining), Sociedad Navarre de Industrias, Norka y Bombas, (pumping machinery), as well as a syndicate, with a capital of \$50,000, for importing from Germany via Switzerland products of small bulk and high value, such as chemical and pharmaceutical articles.

The advent of the American Commissioner had already been preceded by the coming of a French mission. Both had open hands and talked in big figures. The great event of Nov. 11 did the rest. German propaganda died from lack of appreciation. Its slaking toward the end, with all its limbs dropping lifeless one after the other, was rapid.

With vistas of a new and wealthy Spain unfolding before the eyes of all, the Government took courage and informed most of the inmates of 4 Psoe de la Castellana that they were no longer persona gratae.



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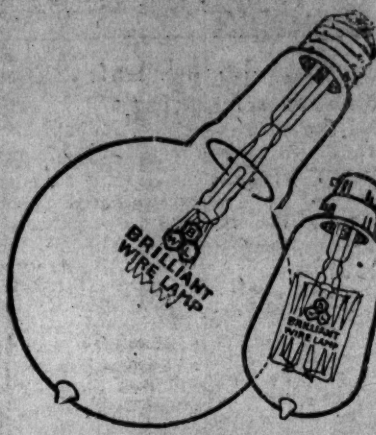
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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Feb. 22	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
Feb. 23	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
Feb. 23	—	New York via Panama	Bioenfontein	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 1	—	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br. C.P.R.
Mar. 2	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 2	—	Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 3	—	San Francisco	Shoyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Apr. 1	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb. 22	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 23	—	Kobe	Iyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 25	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Kasuga Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 26	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kokura Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 1	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 5	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 6	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 7	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb. 26	—	Marseilles	Goyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 26	—	Liverpool	Hector	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 26	—	Nantes	Luzon Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 1	—	Bombay	Dilwara	Br. P.O.S.N. Co.
Mar. 2	—	London, etc.	Celebes Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 3	—	London, etc.	Novara	Br. P.O.S.N. Co.
Mar. 3	—	London, etc.	Kilano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 3	—	London, etc.	Glendie	Br. Glen Line
Mar. 3	—	London	Hylon	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 17	—	Liverpool, etc.	Inaba Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 17	—	London, etc.	Pyrrhus	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 17	—	London, etc.	Alde Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 17	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr. M.M.
Apr. 6	—	London, etc.	Nellere	Br. P.O.S.N. Co.
Apr. 6	—	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap. O. S. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb. 20	D.L.	Amoy, Hong & Canton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 20	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangtean	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 20	M.N.	Wenchow	Feiching	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 21	—	Hongkong & Canton	Kwanglo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 21	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 21	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Br. N.S.S. Co.
Feb. 23	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Chenan	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 27	D.L.	Amoy, Hong & Canton	Sunning	Chi. B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb. 20	noon	Dairen	Tamsui	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 21	—	Tientsin	Hsinfung	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 21	2.00	Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Br. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 22	6.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 22	—	Tsingtao	Toko Maru	Br. S. M. R.
Feb. 24	—	Tsingtao & Dairen	Keelung M.	Jap. O. S. K.
Feb. 25	6.00	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.E.
Feb. 28	2.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus. R.V.E.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb. 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wohyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutuo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckow	Br. J.M. & Co.
Feb. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nearin	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwanlee	Chi. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents	
Feb. 19	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 19	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 19	—	Hankow	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 19	—	Hankow	Tseangtah	Chi. L.E.R.L. Co.
Feb. 19	—	Hankow	Siangyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Feb. 19	—	Hankow	Kutuo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 19	—	Hankow	Chunghing	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 19	—	Hankow	Meinan	Am. Socony
Feb. 19	—	Hongkong	Kwanglee	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 19	—	Hongkong	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Feb. 19	—	Hongkong	Ningpo	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 19	—	Hongkong	Chenan	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 19	—	Japan	Banyel Maru	Jap. M.S.K.
Feb. 19	—	Wuhu	Chinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 19	—	Wuhu	Sanbaichi Maru	Jap.
Feb. 19	—	Dalny	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Feb. 19	—	—	Tungsu	Jap.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Captain McArthur, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kutuo, tons 2,864, Captain Gibb, will leave on Thursday, February 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain J. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf on Thursday, February 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Friday, February 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckow, tons 3,770, Capt. Campbell, will leave on Friday, February 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, February 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang Maru, Captain Y. Tanikuchi, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf on Saturday, February 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage

For Southern Ports

WENGHOU.—The Str. Feiching, Captain A. B. Baine, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, February 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOO-CHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Teubaki, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Thursday, Feb. 20 at 2 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha, at 1 p.m. For Freight and Passage, please apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Kwanglo, Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, February 21, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chenan, Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, February 23, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, February 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Hsinfung, Captain W. S. Ross, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, February 22, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain Y. Tekami, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Monday, February 24. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

MARSEILLES.—The Str. Lazon Maru, Captain D. Lamigum, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on end of Feb. at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on Sunday, March 2. Through Bills of Lading are granted to ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment, to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON via MARSEILLES.—The Steamer Celebes Maru, Captain T. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on Sunday, March 2. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON.—The Str. Andes Maru, Captain S. Salto, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on April. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Madia Maru, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Tuesday, April 15. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

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*ALPS MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Yamaguchi, Mar. 1 Mar. 2

ANDES MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Salto, April

FOR MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore)

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AFRICA MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Mar. 1 Mar. 2

MANILA MARU (20,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Apr. 14 Apr. 15

FOR HONGKONG

MEXICO MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komura, Mar. 4 Mar. 5

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).

KEELUNG MARU (3,000 tons) Capt. J. Fukami, Feb. 22 Feb. 24

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Fuchow, Keelung and Takao).

KOHOKU MARU (5,000 tons) Capt. M. Teubaki, Feb. 19 Feb. 20

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Empress of Japan May 10	Monteagle May 31
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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

TENYO MARU For San Francisco	February 18
SHINYO MARU For San Francisco	March 8
TENYO MARU For San Francisco	May 6
SHINYO MARU For San Francisco	May 24

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portland, and England:

Tons
KITANO MARU 16,000 Capt. K. Yoshikawa, March 3
INABA MARU 12,500 Capt. H. Tanaka, March 17

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.
FUSHIMA MARU 21,000 Capt. T. Iriwawa, April 1
SUWA MARU 21,000 Capt. J. Teranaka, May 9

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE

(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)
KASUGA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Ito, Feb. 25
YAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, March 5
CHIKUGO MARU 5,000 Capt. M. Taniguchi, March 7

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, Feb. 22
KOKURA MARU 4,500 Capt. S. Ito, Feb. 26
YAWATA MARU 7,000 Capt. T. Kawai, March 1
OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. R. Ozaki, March 5

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Capt. M. Machida, March 15

FOR JAPAN

IYO MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Asakawa, Feb. 23

FOR HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 Capt. J. Iriwawa, March 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU 21,000 Capt. R. Shimidzu, April 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).
TANGO MARU 14,000 Capt. S. Nishimura, Mar. 26
NIKKO MARU 10,000 Capt. G. Shinomiya, April 23
AKI MARU 12,500 Capt. F. E. Cope, May 21

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports, and also between the principal ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE
(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Station	Local	Mail	Express	Passenger	Freight
Tientsin	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
Peking	11:00	11:00	11:00	11:00	11:00
Shanghai	12:00	12:00	12:00	12:00	12:00
Yokohama	13:00	13:00	13:00	13:00	13:00
Kobe	14:00	14:00	14:00	14:00	14:00
Osaka	15:00	15:00	15:00	15:00	15:00
Manila	16:00	16:00	16:00	16:00	16:00
Hongkong	17:00	17:00	17:00	17:00	17:00
Singapore	18:00	18:00	18:00	18:00	18:00
Penang	19:00	19:00	19:00	19:00	19:00
Colombo	20:00	20:00	20:00	20:00	20:00
Suez	21:00	21:00	21:00	21:00	21:00
Portland	22:00	22:00	22:00	22:00	22:00
England	23:00	23:00	23:00	23:00	23:00

Station	Local	Mail	Express	Passenger	Freight
Tientsin	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
Peking	11:00	11:00	11:00	11:00	11:00
Shanghai	12:00	12:00	12:00	12:00	12:00
Yokohama	13:00	13:00	13:00	13:00	13:00
Kobe	14:00	14:00	14:00	14:00	14:00
Osaka	15:00	15:00	15:00	15:00	15:00
Manila	16:00	16:00	16:00	16:00	16:00
Hongkong	17:00	17:00	17:00	17:00	17:00
Singapore	18:00	18:00	18:00	18:00	18:00
Penang	19:00	19:00	19:00	19:00	19:00
Colombo	20:00	20:00	20:00	20:00	20:00
Suez	21:00	21:00	21:00	21:00	21:00
Portland	22:00	22:00	22:00	22:00	22:00
England	23:00	23:00	23:00	23:00	23:00

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST".
Conventional Signs.
300 — train runs on Thursday only. 2301 — train runs on Fridays only.
B — train has buffet car with regular meal service.
S — train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class, S — train has only 1st class sleep. accom.
Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.
By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER
Tientsin, November, 1918.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkong Market as compiled on February 18, 1919.

Butcher's Meat	Price
Beef	per lb. 14-20
Mutton	" 16-20
Pork	" 25-30
Veal	" 25-30
Fish	Price
Bream	per lb. 18-20
Cod	" 18-20
Mandarin	" 20-25
Mackerel	" 18-20
Pomfret	" 20-40
Salmon	" 15-20
Sole	" none
Sole	" none
Whitebait	" 20-25
Game, Poultry and Eggs	Price
Deer	each \$2.00-\$2.50
Duck	" 10-15
Eggs	per doz. 15-20
Fowl	per lb. 15-20
Turkey	" 40-45
Geese	each \$1.00-\$1.20
Hare	" 35-40
Partridge	" 35-40
Pheasant	" none
Pigeons	" 25-30
Plover	" none
Quail	" 15-20
Snipe	" 14-16
Teal	" 14-16
Wild Duck	" 30-35
Wild Geese	" 40-50
Wild Pigeons	" 10-12
Woodcock	" 40-50
Fruit	Price
Apples	per lb. none
Bananas	" 12-25
Cherries	" 5-7
Chestnuts	" none
Figs	per doz. none
Grapes	per lb. none
Lemons	each 7-8
Lichoes	per lb. none
Mangoes	each none
Melon	per doz. none
Oranges	per lb. 10-12
Peaches	" none
Pears	" 10-12
Perlimmons	" none
Pineapples	" none
Plums	" none
Pumpkins	each 20-25
Strawberries	per lb. none
Walnuts	" 12-14
Vegetables	Price
Artichokes	per lb. 2-3
Asparagus	per doz. none
Radishes	per bunch 1-2
Spinach	per lb. 3-4
Tomatoes	" 8-10
Turnips	per bunch 2-3
French Beans	per lb. 14-16
Broad Beans	" 14-16
Beetroot	per bunch 2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb. 10-12
Cabbage	each 2-5
Carrots	per bunch 2-3
Cauliflower	each 20-25
Celery	per bunch 2-10
Egg Plant	per lb. 5-10
Green Corn	each none
Leeks	per bunch 2-3
Mushrooms	per lb. none
Onions	" 6-8
Parsnips	per bunch 3-4
Peas	per lb. 10-12
Potatoes	per picul \$2.40-\$2.50
Grain and Flour	Price
Flour American	per 50 lbs. \$4.00
Flour Australian	" 4.00
Flour Shanghai	" 3.20
Rice	per 200 lbs. \$7.20
Milk	Price
Foreign dairies	per bottle 20
Chinese dairies	" 17
Other	Price
Barley	per 114 lbs. \$3.60
Brass	" \$2.25
Fuel	Price
House Coal	per ton \$15.00
Stove Coal	per ton \$15.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles \$1.00
Laundry	Price
Per 100 articles	\$5.00-4.00
B. KILNER, Chief Inspector.	

Launch Services

TODAY
The tender conveying passengers on board the O.S.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 1 p.m.

TOMORROW
The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 1 p.m. Monday, February 24, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

Friday, February 28, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs Jetty at 8 p.m.

Sicawei Weather Report

15. Misty but fine weather in our region, becoming very foggy at 7 p.m. when the anticyclone of our coast shifted towards the Eastern Sea. The barometers have moderately fallen in Eastern China; they are rising again in the Northern and Central districts.

19. Overcast and still very misty weather. Barometers rising again. Strong Northerly winds in the North.

Wednesday, February 19, 1919.

WEATHER

4 A.M. 9 A.M.

Bar. at 25° F. inches: 30.94 30.18

Variation for 24 hrs.: -0.03 10.08

Variation for 12 hrs.: 10.04 10.10

Wind-Direction: WSW NNW

Wind-Miles per hour: 9.9 14.3

Temperature (Fahr.): 35.4 41.2

Humidity %: 97 86

Nebulosity 0-10: 1 10

Rainfall inches: — —

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	21.00	
Wenchow	Feiching	21.00	..	..	..	21.00	
Amoy and Hongkong	Kwanglee	21.00	..	..	..	21.00	
Formosa	Kohoku M.	..	..	..	..	21.00	10.30
Foochow	do	..	10.30	..	..	..	..
Nieppo	Kiangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vietock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily except Sunday)	Train	..	..	17.00	..	17.00	..
Tomorrow.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	21.00	
Wenhawai and Chefoo	Kingsing	11.00	..	..	..	10.50	
Wenhawai, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kobe Maru	12.00	..	..	..	11.30	
Dalny	do	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saturday, February 22.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	21.00	
Swatow and Hongkong	Chenan	21.00	17.00	..	..	21.00	
Wenhawai and Chefoo	Pengtien	9.00	..	..	..	8.30	
Wenhawai, Chefoo & Tientsin	Pengtien	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Kumano M.	13.00	..	..	..	12.30	
Japan & America, via Moji	Kumano M.	..	..	..	..	13.00	13.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Epe	Kumano M.	..	..	..	..	12.30	
Monday, February 24.							
Japan Ports	Kasuga Maru	19.30	..	..	..	19.00	
Japan & America, via Nsaki	Kasuga Maru	..	..	..	..	19.30	19.30
Wednesday, February 26.							
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	21.00	..	..	..	21.00	
Amoy and Hongkong	Sunning	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, February 28.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Penza	..	14.00	..	..	13.30	

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 1 p.m.
C Letters and boxes with declared value 1 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 12:30 p.m.
D Letters and boxes with declared value 10:30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 10 a.m.
E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

Ordinary mails for Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 8 a.m.; express mails at 8:30 a.m.; registered mails at 8 p.m.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 18	Japan	Matsum Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1	Japan	Metho Maru	Jap.	Am.
Oct. 22	Shanghai	Stasia	Chi.	M. & Co.
Oct. 26	Singapore	Toson Maru	Jap.	Am.
Nov. 2	Japan	Melehuon	Am.	Secony.
Nov. 26	Cruise	Kanbu Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Dec. 7	Cruise	Lalpin	Chi.	Customs
Dec. 18	Vladivostok	Shibuchi Maru	Jap.	Am.
Dec. 23	China	Michal	Rus.	R.V.F.
Dec. 31	China	Taihsun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 4	China	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 13	China	S. von Koelt	Dut.	A.P. Co.
Jan. 14	China	Elephanca	Am.	Am.
Jan. 16	China	Tanhu Maru	Jap.	S. Shokat
Jan. 16	China	Methu	Am.	S. O. Co.
Jan. 23	China	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 23	China	Heineke	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 23	Dalny	Toyo Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 26	Jaapan	Misaki Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Jan. 26	China	Yodai	Am.	K.M.A.
Jan. 26	China	Bolestrand	Am.	Am.
Jan. 28	Japan	Santo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 28	Cruise	C. of St. Helena	Am.	Am.
Jan. 29	Cruise	Lubeck	Chi.	Customs
Jan. 30	Cruise	Taitou Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 31	Cruise	Pacific	Am.	G.N.T. Co.
Jan. 31	Hongkong	Kwantah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 31	Swatow	Kiangsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan. 31	Wenchow	Chuantiao	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 5	Cruise	Tungwah	Chi.	Customs
Feb. 12	Japan	Yenoura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 12	Japan	Yoko Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 14	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 15	Japan	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 15	Japan	Nore	Br.	P.A.O.S.N. Co.
Feb. 15	Bellingham. Wash.	J. Steedman	Br.	M.B.K.
Feb. 15	China	Hydra II	Nor.	K.M.A.
Feb. 16	Hongkong	Novara	Dr.	P.A.O.S.N. Co.
Feb. 16	Hankow	Mikuni Maru	Jap.	S.S.
Feb. 16	Hankow	Tachi Maru	Jap.	N. N. K. K.
Feb. 16	Hankow	Anlas	Br.	A. P. Co.
Feb. 16	Liverpool	Atrous	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 16	Liverpool, etc.	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 17	Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 17	Hongkong	Suisang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 17	Japan	Tojun Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 17	Japan	Yungling Maru	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 17	Hankow	Ningchen	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 17	Hankow	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Feb. 17	Hankow	Weishun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 9)

The Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Co., Ltd.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE HONGKONG COMPANIES ORDINANCES.)

PROSPECTUS

NO PROMOTION PROFITS.

CAPITAL: Shanghai Taels 250,000 divided into 25,000 shares of Taels 10 each. Of the above there are being issued 12,500 shares payable as to Taels 2.50 on application, Taels 2.50 on allotment and Taels 5 within three months after allotment.

DIRECTORS:—E. T. BYRNE, 24 Kiangse Road, Shanghai; T. H. HARRIS, Lower Wharf, Broadway, Shanghai; H. E. MORROW, Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.

BANKERS:—The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

AUDITORS:—G. H. and N. THOMSON, 2 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. WHITE-COOPER & MASTER, 1 Museum Road, Shanghai.

OFFICES:—24 Kiangse Road (HARRIS & CO.).

The object for which this Company is being formed is to establish and operate in Shanghai a Sanitary Steam Laundry, Dry Cleaning, Vacuum and Dyeing business to be known as the Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Co., Ltd.

The idea of organizing such a Company is one which must appeal very strongly to foreign residents in Shanghai for the reason that Shanghai is badly in need of such an establishment on the grounds of sanitation, cleanliness and the health it brings in its train. No modern Steam Laundry exists in our Settlements; Shanghai has been compelled to patronise native wash houses, with all their primitive methods and insanitary conditions and in this respect behind other Eastern Ports.

The general health conditions here and the constant menace of Scarlet Fever, Smallpox, Tubercular trouble, not to mention loathsome and communicable diseases, which thrive in the filthy surroundings of Chinese Laundries, will appeal very strongly to our foreign community.

With the opportunities afforded here for the development of such a concern, which will be equipped with the most modern and labour saving machinery, in every department, as described herein, there is no doubt that, in addition to being a boon to the health of the community, the Shanghai Laundry Co., Ltd., offers a good form of investment.

Mr. C. F. McWilliams made a recent trip to Manila and Hongkong to investigate the methods employed in both these cities, where modern Sanitary Laundries are in operation.

The result of his investigations have been submitted in the form of a Report containing 21 pages, setting forth various details of operation, including complete plans for the machinery layout (obtained from the Laundry expert in charge of the U.S. Government's Laundries at Manila), also estimated cost of machinery and plans of building from New York. This Report can be inspected at the Offices of the Company at any time during business hours.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT

The machinery of the entire plant will be electrically driven; this method is now employed in all modern up-to-date Laundries, resulting in a greater flexibility of machinery arrangement, increased production, decreased power expenses, cleanliness and better light, as overhead line shaft and belts, which throw dust, and greatly interfere with light (both natural and artificial) are eliminated.

To summarize:—

Clothes are handled with less expense and loss of time. Floors space can be used to best advantage. Greater production. Decreased power bills. Lower maintenance and repair expenses. Greater cleanliness. Better light and ventilation. Greater safety to employees. Better quality of work.

The Laundry will be so established as to handle a minimum of 700,000 pieces per month, with an approximate working staff of 90 people.

The Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Department.—Will be equipped with the latest machinery and methods, in charge of an expert, thus to last making it possible for the residents of Shanghai and Outports to have dry cleaned the most expensive gowns, silks, velvets, furs, feathers, and other valuable effects.

This Department must strongly appeal particularly to the feminine elements in Shanghai who can have dry cleaned a street costume or dinner gown, and if desired, have the material dyed. They can then have it remade in the latest mode, thus obtaining practically a new costume at a very moderate cost, which in these and many days to come of most expensive materials will certainly interest everybody.

Vacuum and Carpet Cleaning Department.—At the present moment, Shanghai is without any effective facilities for cleaning rugs, carpets, portiers, curtains and other hangings for both hotel and private dwellings. It is a common occurrence to see in Shanghai coolies beating rugs and carpets with bamboo sticks. This method destroys the warp of the material and takes more out of a carpet than months of ordinary wear and in the process of such "cleaning" the material is dragged on the ground to be folded.

Among other appliances, this Department will be equipped with a Mammoth Rug and Carpet Dry Cleaning Machine of the "Split Head Type." This is the largest and most powerful machine built for cleaning Rugs and Carpets and will take all sizes. After carpets or rugs have been treated by this process they come out of the machine as clean as the day they left the factory.

This Department will also be able to boast of a **Lace Curtain Dryer and Finisher.**

It has long been realized that the old time method of "Stretching" curtains is obsolete. On this "Curtain Dryer and Finisher" the curtain is stretched and dried on a revolving frame, which is marked off in inches for the proper stretching of the curtain. This will give the curtain its original shape, also retaining the shape of the scallops and producing a curtain that will hang as straight as when new.

Office Supply Department.—This Department will be furnished with a delivery service for supplying Banks, other big Hong Kong, various Offices, Gymnasiums, Swimming Baths, etc., with a weekly supply of Towels at a monthly rate, according to the number supplied. The foreign offices in Shanghai, large and small, number over 600 and this sanitary service will be greatly appreciated by the business community, besides proving a very lucrative one for the Company.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry was established 1902 and the Manila Sanitary Steam Laundry in 1900.

The Hongkong Laundry Co. have paid 80 percent in dividends during the past eleven years or an average of 7.27 percent per annum.

For 1917 the Profit on working account is \$17,766.66 against \$13,092.72 for the year 1916.

The net balance at credit of Profit and Loss for 1917 is \$13,609.97.

The capacity of the Hongkong Laundry is only 300,000 pieces per month and lacks the other departments herein enumerated which will contribute very considerably to the financial success of this Company.

The scale of charges will be very reasonable—contracts will be entered into with Clubs, Hotels, etc., at competitive prices and the ordinary householder will find prices compare favourably with those he now has to pay the average Chinese laundryman, not to mention the advantages of sanitary methods employed.

Consideration must be given to the rapid progress being made by Shanghai, both in foreign population and development, and the wants of the Settlement anticipated and provided for.

An increased population means a greater future for a Company such as outlined herein, and as a further guarantee for future development and prosperity, it must be borne in mind that as the foreign population in Shanghai grows, there will arise a still greater and more urgent demand for modern public utilities to protect the good health of the community.

The opinion has been expressed by Laundry Managers in both Manila and Hongkong that the information set forth in Mr. McWilliams' report is of considerable value in starting this Company in Shanghai, particularly regarding the plans of machinery layout for such

NOTICE

Property of Carl Breiding and Sohn
No. 17 Chengtu Road

Formerly represented by
FERD. BORNEMANN & CO.

By an Order of the International Mixed Court dated the 30th January, 1919, the undersigned has been appointed RECEIVER for the above mentioned Property, which is now offered for sale.

TENDERS

are hereby invited for the purchase of the said property as a going concern, which must be sent in on or before February 28th, 1919, to the undersigned who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

G. D. MUSSO,
Receiver for the Property of
CARL BREIDING & SOHN,
No. 17 Chengtu Road,
Shanghai, 13th February, 1919.
21202

PENSION PRIVEE
92-97
Range Road
Telephone North 1173
High-class Boarding-House
and
Restaurant
All modern comforts; moderate terms.

a Plant and knowledge of the number and class of machines required, also how they shall be grouped, so that clothes can pass from one to the next, with the least amount of handling and loss of time.

In addition to the support of the foreign community there are in Shanghai at present 10 European Hotels, 18 Hospitals, 15 European Clubs and of Steamship Companies, whose ships make Shanghai more or less a terminal or extended stay are—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, The Osaka Kaisha, The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, South Manchuria Railway Co.'s Steamers, Butterfield and Swire's China Coast and River Lines, Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Coast and River Lines, China Merchants' Line of River and Coast Steamers, The Dollar Line, Blue Funnel, Shire Line, Ellerman and Bucknall Lines, Barber Line, Mogul Line, American and Oriental Line, The Prince Line, P. & O. S. N. Co., Messageries Maritimes, American-Asiatic S.S. Co., Oriental African Line, besides many outside ships and Tramp Steamers which make Shanghai a port of call.

The number of ships calling at Shanghai will be greatly augmented now the War is over and trade settles down to normal conditions, and the inevitable expansion comes.

A Laundry expert has offered his services as Superintendent of this Company and is prepared to come to Shanghai as soon as building operations commence, so as to supervise the general plans and installation of machinery and power plant.

A small committee of gentlemen representing the original promoters consisting of Messrs. C. R. Byrne, E. T. G. Simms, C. M. Bain and C. F. McWilliams, have gone carefully into the question of the need of a Company such as this in Shanghai and the type of building and Machinery most suitable, and they will advise and assist the Directors with regard to the details attendant upon the actual commencement of the Company's business.

Of the Tls. 125,000 now offered for subscription Tls. 45,000 has been underwritten by the following:

Messrs. C. R. Burkill, John Johnstone, J. Spunt, F. W. Sutterle, M. Speelman, Edward Ezra, A. B. Rosenfeld, A. L. Anderson, T. R. Wheelock, A. E. Algar, A. J. Israel, N. G. Maitland, T. H. Harris, H. Arnold, H. G. Simms, J. J. Keegan, T. E. Freeman, The Shanghai Hotels, R. Spunt, H. M. Tibbey, C. L. Seltz, V. Meyer, C. M. Bain, F. H. Crossley, F. Schwyzer, H. H. Girard, Sterling Fessenden, Eric Moller, B. D. Kapteyn, G. D. Coutts, Douglas Fleming, E. L. M. Barrett, John Prentice, E. T. Byrne, H. Osborne, F. G. Boulton, Hugo Reiss, F. J. Raven, Leslie W. Hutton, Fu Siao En, Yu Ya Ching, E. A. Mackay, E. B. Rose, J. Em. Lemiere, W. J. Elaler, Henry E. Morton, Owen M. Green, E. A. Nottingham.

The Underwriting Agreement is dated the 14th October, 1918, and can be inspected during office hours at the offices of the Company.

There are no promotion profits; and no underwriting commission and/or brokerage have been or will be paid.

Shareholders holding a minimum of 5 shares will be entitled to a Preferential Rate for any Laundry or Cleaning work executed for them by the Company.

The preliminary expenses of floating the Company are estimated at Tls. 4,000. A number of Gentlemen advanced Tls. 100 each to pay the expenses of an investigation into the possibilities of the project and the amount so advanced, which totals Tls. 2,800, and which has actually been expended in such investigation is to be repaid out of the funds of the Company and is included in the estimate for preliminary expenses.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is printed in the fold of Prospectus and forms part of it.

The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a Director shall be the holding in his own name of 25 shares in the Company and that unless and until same be otherwise determined the remuneration of the Directors shall be Tls. 250 per annum each payable out of the funds of the Company.

Application for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the Prospectus and sent to the Company's bankers, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation together with a remittance for the amount of the deposit.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 8,000 shares.

The list will be open on February 17, 1919, and will close March 31, 1919.

When no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and when the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the balance of the deposit will be applied towards remaining payments. Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Shares which are not paid for in full before the expiration of one week from the date upon which the final payment was due shall be forfeited by the Directors and it shall be the duty of the Directors at the expiration of that period to forfeit the said shares. Notice of the forfeiture of any such shares shall forthwith be given to the registered holders.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the Office of the Company, 24, Kiangse Road, or from the Solicitors, Messrs. White-Cooper and Master, 1 Museum Road, Shanghai.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the offices of the Company or its Solicitors.

A copy of this Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Dated Eleventh day of February, 1919.

NOTICE

Property of H. Diederichsen & Co
AT HANKOW

By an Order of the International Mixed Court dated the 8th February, 1919, the undersigned has been appointed receiver for Messrs. H. Diederichsen and Co. whose property at Hankow is now offered for sale.

Such property consists:—

1. Of an Export Installation, Machinery and Buildings on land measuring about 2,000 Hankow Pong, adjoining the late German Concession at Hankow.

2. Of Hong Building and Godowns on land measuring about 340 Hankow Pong, in the late German Concession at Hankow.

are hereby invited for the purchase of the said properties or any of them, which said Tenders must be sent in on or before February 28th, 1919, to the undersigned who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

G. D. MUSSO,
Receiver for H. Diederichsen & Co.
Shanghai, 13th February, 1919.
21207

COLLACO'S DOG TRAINING KENNELS

Kiangwan Road
Fee for keeping dogs including exercising Tls. 8 per month.
Fee for special training of untrained dogs Tls. 30 extra.
Sporting dogs for sale or hire.

Please apply to M. J. E. Collaco,
No. 1 Houtok Terrace, North
Szechuen Road Extension, Shanghai.
21138

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1915)

In connection with the first drawing of the above Loan, holders of drawn bonds are requested to note that Coupon No. 8 maturing on the 12th April, 1919, will be available for payment to the extent of two-thirds of its value any time on or after the 17th February, 1919. The remaining third of the value will be held to represent the unexpired period from date of redemption to date of maturity and no claim for interest will be admitted in respect thereto.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs,
Peking, 11th February, 1919.
21216

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1915)

Subscribers to the above Loan are hereby notified that redemption of the bonds drawn at Peking on the 27th January last will begin on the 17th February, 1919.

Payment in cash or its equivalent will be made at the Bank of China and Bank of Communications or any of the branches of the above banks, and also at the Shanghai Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any Bond of which the following are the two terminal numbers, namely 01, 04, 14, 15, 22, 24, 37, 48, 55, 66, 69, 72, 78, 81, 95, is a drawn Bond.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs,
Peking, 11th February, 1919.

LAND WANTED

Wanted to buy, not less than thirty mor in a single block, within five minutes walk of the Bubbling Well tram terminus, either inside or outside Settlement limits. Replies to be addressed to Box No. 123, THE CHINA PRESS.

21125

Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, No. 1, Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road, on Thursday, the 20th February, 1919, at 4:30 p.m., when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1918, will be presented to the Shareholders.

The Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 13th February to the 20th February, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
E. A. LEE,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 14th February, 1919.
21199

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Price per Copy: Mex. \$25
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CHOW TZU KONG BOOK STORE
111 Szechuen Road
21249

GORDON'S DRY GIN

R. MARTENS & Co., Ltd.
1 The Bund
Telephone 4702

Municipal Notification
No. 2575.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Ratepayers duly qualified under Article XIX of the Land Regulations, have been proposed and seconded, and have given their written consent to serve, if elected, as Councillors for the Foreign Community of Shanghai for the Municipal year, 1918:—

Messrs. C. M. Bain
W. H. Barham
J. H. Dollar
A. Howard
T. Ibukiyama
W. P. Lambe
H. A. J. Macray
R. S. F. McBain
W. L. Merriman
E. C. Pearce
A. Brooke Smith
Ed. White

Notice is hereby given that Dr. R. S. Ivy, having been duly nominated by land-owners, is, in accordance with Article VIA of the Land Regulations, considered to be elected as Land Commissioner for the Municipal year 1919.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, February 18, 1919.
21186

NOTICE

CHIROPRACTIC (Ki-Ro-praktik) is a scientific method of removing the cause of disease (acute or chronic) without the aid of drugs, surgery or appliances. The science of chiropractic is based upon a correct knowledge of the brain, spine, spinal cord and nerves emanating therefrom. If you are sick and have tried everything, have not received benefit, try spinal adjustment and get well.

P. S. KAWAGUCHI, D.C.
CLAIR KAWAGUCHI, D.C.
Licensed Chiropractors

Graduates of Palmer School of Chiropractic (Chiropractic Fountain Head) U.S.A. 51 Main St., Angle-Japanese Building, Suite No. 3, Yokohama. Will open a branch office at Shanghai the end of February or the beginning of March.

21188

THE SHANGHAI & HONGKOW WHARF CO., LTD.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents on Tuesday, the 11th March, 1919, at 11.30 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the statement of Accounts and Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st to 11th March, both days inclusive.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
General Agents,
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited.
Shanghai, 17th February, 1919.
21248

Bank of Communications

Notice is hereby given that all notes issued by the Bank of Communications, Shanghai, which are stamped "SHANGHAI" are redeemable at face value in Mexican Dollars from the Shanghai Branch of the Bank of Communications.

And notice is also given that the aforesaid notes are accepted by all the foreign banks in the settlement, and also at the office of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 12th February, 1919.
21168

The New Amherst Rubber Estate, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Second Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 28th February, 1919, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd February to 28th February, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
General Managers.
Shanghai, 14th February, 1919.
21182

THE SHANGHAI EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutory Meeting of The Shanghai Exploration and Development Company, Limited, will be held in the Meeting Room of The Yangtze Insurance Building, No. 26 The Bund, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 27th day of February, 1919, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for the purposes specified in Section 66 (7) of the Ordinance of 1911.

AND NOTICE is also given that the first Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the Statutory Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th to the 27th February, 1919, both days inclusive.

DATED the 14th day of February, 1919.
By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE MCBAIN,
General Agents.
21231

THE SHANGHAI LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutory Meeting of The Shanghai Loan and Investment Company, Limited, will be held in the Meeting Room of the Yangtze Insurance Building, No. 26 The Bund, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 27th day of February, 1919, at 4.15 o'clock in the afternoon for the purposes specified in Section 66 (7) of the Ordinance of 1911.

AND NOTICE is also given that the first Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the Statutory Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th to the 27th February, 1919, both days inclusive.

DATED the 14th day of February, 1919.
By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE MCBAIN,
General Agents.
21231

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The undersigned have moved to their new premises, located on the 1st floor of the Edward Ezra Building, No. 3 Ezra Road.

JAVA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

21235

TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.

Prof. I. K. SETO,
Tel. N. 2748. 25 North Szechuen Rd.

JAPANESE VETERINARY HOSPITAL

Dr. S. NAKANISHI
and
Dr. G. KAWABE
Y-A 4 Barchet Road: Tel. N. 611
(near American Alliance Church)
2070

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road